



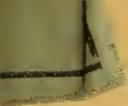
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ELEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL

AT WORCESTER.

Wor. Worcester state hospital

DECEMBER, 1843.



Boston:

DUTTON AND WENTWORTH, STATE PRINTERS.

1844.

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ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
TRUSTEES OF THE STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.  
DECEMBER, 1843.

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*To His Excellency MARCUS MORTON, Governor, and to the Honorable Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:*

The Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital respectfully present their Eleventh Annual

REPORT :

The experience of the past year has added new and most convincing proof of the enlightened wisdom and humanity which has established and supported this institution, and which has here erected the noblest monument of the public charities of Massachusetts.

In addition to the liberality of the State, and the assistance and encouragement of benevolent men, this asylum has enjoyed, in an eminent degree, the smiles and guardianship of that kind Providence without whose blessing the best directed efforts of the wisest mortals are unavailing. From the laying of the foundation stone to this day, Heaven seems to have directed the undertaking, and to have crowned with its mercies the entire work. Not to see it, we should be blind; not to acknowledge it, we should be most ungrateful.

Accompanying this are the Reports of the Superintendent and Treasurer. They contain the most full, accurate and satisfactory statements of the police and condition of the hospital, and the receipts and expenses of the treasury.

The monthly visits, required by law, have been made principally by the members of the Board who reside in Worcester, and a very large portion of our labors and cares have devolved upon them—labors and

cares which would have been too onerous, had they not been lightened and made cheerful and pleasant by the quiet, order, neatness and good management, which have uniformly pervaded the whole establishment.

Eleven years have passed since this hospital was opened for the reception of patients ; in that time there have been received one thousand and seven hundred and seventy-seven patients.

Committed by the Courts,	1311
“ by Overseers of the Poor and friends,	466
The number of Discharges is	1522
“ “ “ Recoveries is	792
During the last year there have been in the hospital, different patients,	458
At the commencement of the year,	238
Admitted during the year,	220
Now remaining,	255
Recovered,	116
Died,	22
Discharged improved,	32
Discharged as harmless and incurable,	24
Sent to House of Correction, for want of room, by Trustees,	2
Discharged by the Courts, as incurable and dangerous,	6
Discharged by Trustees' Private Board, incurable, for want of room,	1
Average number of patients in the hospital for the year,	244 <sup>1</sup> <sub>6</sub>

Of those who have recovered, eighty-four were cases of less duration than one year, and thirty-two of longer duration.

Application has been made for one hundred and fifty-seven who were not received at the time, and for ninety-eight who have not been received at any time, for want of room.

The expenses of the hospital have been \$27,914 12, more by \$367 25 than in 1842 ; and the average number of patients has been greater, in about the same proportion.

The books of the State treasury show that the Commonwealth has maintained, in other hospitals, one hundred and six State paupers during the past year, at an expense of \$9511 42. There have been here during the same time, fifty-three State paupers, for the board of whom nothing is paid. If the State should allow this hospital one hundred dollars per annum, for the board of its patients, a great saving would be made in the price of the board of all other patients, and no annual

appropriation from the public treasury would be necessary. The amount that the hospital would have received from the State for State paupers the past year, at the rate paid by towns, is about four thousand dollars.

The Legislature, at its last session, passed "An Act to establish an aqueduct for the State Lunatic Hospital." The Trustees have not yet effected arrangements with all the persons interested in the lands through which it is necessary the aqueduct shall pass, but no serious difficulty is now apprehended in making equitable arrangements, and in securing a plentiful supply of water. The enlargement will make a more ample supply necessary, and the Trustees have concluded that it will be safer and more conducive to health to use iron conductors.

George S. Johonnot, of Salem, by his will, which was proved in May, 1836, after divers bequests, gave the residue of his property for the purpose of purchasing "a piece of land in Salem or the vicinity, whereon to erect a stone or brick building, with slated roof, and as nearly fire-proof as may be, calculated for a lunatic hospital, for the reception of the insane of Essex County, in the first instance; to be extended to other places whenever the funds will admit." By the same will Mr. Johonnot authorized his wife Martha to make such different disposition of said residue as she might think proper. Mrs. Johonnot, thinking that the residue would not be sufficient to build and endow a hospital, by her last will, after many bequests and annuities, gave the residue in trust to the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital, for the support and relief of the insane poor, who may from time to time be committed to the said hospital from the several towns in the county of Essex; and if, from any cause whatever, this devise cannot take effect consistently with the rules of law, she then gave said residue to the Trustees of the hospital, to be used and improved for the maintenance of insane persons, and for the benefit of said hospital."

The Legislature of 1841 passed resolves of the following effect:—"Whereas said bequests cannot take effect according to existing rules of law, therefore the Trustees are authorized and required to receive said bequest, and to hold the same in trust for the Commonwealth, to be used and improved for the maintenance of insane persons, and for the benefit of the hospital. The Trustees were authorized to assume the liability of paying the annuities, and required to pay into the treasury of the Commonwealth, from the income or principal of the Johonnot fund, a sum sufficient to enable the treasurer to pay the annuities as the same shall fall due. The payments have been regularly made

by the Trustees and State Treasurer. When this fund was received by the Trustees, it was appraised at about \$44,200, and was charged with annuities amounting to \$2,520.

The Legislature, at its last session, passed "Resolves for the enlargement of the State Lunatic Hospital," of the following tenor:—  
"Resolved, That the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, together with the Superintendent and Treasurer thereof, are hereby authorized to erect, in such manner as they shall deem most expedient, additional buildings, adjoining or near the existing buildings of said hospital, sufficiently large for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty insane patients, and to provide all necessary accommodations and furniture for the same."

To defray the expenses of the additional buildings and appurtenances, the Trustees are authorized to appropriate and make use of the principal of the bequest made by Martha Johonnot, late of Salem, to the Trustees of the hospital, "for the maintenance of insane persons, and for the benefit of the institution."

After establishing the price of board of private patients at three dollars per week, and limiting the amount of expenditure for the enlargement to a sum not exceeding the amount of the Johonnot fund, and any funds which may be placed in the hands of the Trustees for that purpose, by individual gift, and providing for the payment of the annuities which were chargeable upon the Johonnot legacy by the State treasury, it is

"Resolved, That previous to the execution of these resolves, the Governor and Council be requested to obtain the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth, whether the use of the Johonnot fund, as herein contemplated, can be made without a forfeiture of said fund to the heirs at law of the late Martha Johonnot; and if said opinion be adverse, then these resolves shall be of no effect." Approved by the Governor, March 24th, 1843.

In July a communication was received by the Trustees, from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, enclosing the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, "that the use of the Johonnot fund, as contemplated by the terms of the resolves of March 24th, 1843, can be made without a forfeiture of the said fund to the heirs at law of the late Martha Johonnot." A meeting of the Trustees and of the Superintendent and Treasurer was held forthwith, at which it was

"Voted, unanimously, to proceed to the enlargement of the hospital, under the resolves of the Legislature and the opinion of the Supreme Court thereon."

At this meeting it was determined to commence the enlargement with a view to the accommodation of one hundred and fifty additional patients, agreeably to plans submitted, and to erect a building from the chapel to meet the central part of the hospital, to furnish additional and much needed accommodations ; and Mr. Elias Carter, who was favorably known to the Board by the most faithful and able manner in which he had executed former contracts for building, was employed to superintend the work for a per diem compensation.

The work has been commenced and prosecuted as far and fast as the lateness of the season would permit. Favorable contracts for labor and materials have been made ; the excavation has been done principally by the labor of the patients, and the Board confidently expect that the building will be completed and in readiness to receive patients by the first of January, 1845.

The building connecting the chapel with the central part of the hospital has been completed ; besides a spacious hall, on the walls of which is conspicuously inscribed the name of *Martha Johonnot*, there is a room convenient for the reception of visitors, and for the library, and for medicines.

On the south side of the hospital, the enlargement extends one hundred feet south, then on a right angle one hundred feet east, both angles thirty-six feet wide, leaving an open court sixty-four feet wide between the old and new lateral wings. In the basement is a kitchen with apparatus sufficiently extensive to cook for one hundred persons, and five sleeping rooms, and room for two furnaces, wood, and other uses. In each of these stories above the basement there are twenty-six sleeping apartments, a dining room, bathing rooms, water closet, clothes closet, and stairway, with a hall twelve feet wide extending through the whole range in the centre, lighted and ventilated at each end. The enlargement on the north side corresponds with the southern wing, and when completed the hospital will present a front of five hundred and twenty-five feet in length, and will afford accommodations for more than four hundred patients.

Thus may we hope that by the favor of Heaven, and the bounty of the Commonwealth, the charitable and benevolent purposes of George S. Johonnot and Martha Johonnot have been more than accomplished. In devoting to so humane a use a portion of their worldly goods, the day to them must have appeared very distant when so large a number of the unfortunate insane could have been blessed by their bounty. The chances that that bounty might be lost, squandered or misapplied,

were great, but it is now to be invested in a solid masonry of stone and brick, which shall stand for generations, a monument of their well applied liberality. They have left no children to enjoy their fortune, or to perpetuate their name; but their silver and gold shall provide a refuge for the children of misfortune, and the name of Johonnot shall be long associated with the idea of benevolence and humanity.

Some objections have been urged against the policy of enlarging this hospital; but the benefits and advantages resulting from an enlargement are too great and obvious to be overlooked or forgotten. The hospital is in the centre of the Commonwealth; is easy of access by rail-roads; is in a fertile country, with a salubrious air.

The farm accommodations, stables and out-buildings, are ample and convenient. But one Superintendent, one Chaplain, one Steward, and one Board of Trustees are necessary.

In comparing large with moderate sized hospitals, there is a smaller number of salaries to be paid, fewer officers and assistants to be employed, and fewer subordinates to be maintained and trusted. Large quantities of provisions and other supplies can be bought on more favorable terms, and the cost of supporting each patient will be reduced. The best services and the undivided attention of the most skilful and experienced physicians can be secured, and the advantage of having two or more physicians always present for consultation is great. A large number of patients affords an opportunity for making a suitable classification. Among four hundred patients, many individuals of the several trades may be so arranged that they will find exercise and employment under the superintendence of trustworthy overseers.

A systematised, well regulated hospital of four hundred patients may well be supposed to be more efficient and less expensive than two hospitals of two hundred patients each, or four of one hundred. But with the friends of suffering humanity, who have been laboring and toiling long to procure better accommodations for the insane, the question was not whether larger or smaller institutions are preferable, but whether any provision shall *now* be made for the hundreds of unfriended, neglected, almost forgotten unfortunates, who are pining in want, or raging in chains, who are secluded from society and the blessed light and air of heaven, in garrets and cellars, in almshouses and prisons. The cry of the prisoner has been heard; his sighs and groans have been regarded; this hospital is to be enlarged, and much human woe is to be alleviated. Many children of sorrow, now moping in darkness and

nakedness, will be returned to their friends clothed and in their right mind ; many who are now the cause of anxiety, grief and terror, will be restored to their quiet homes, to usefulness and to society.

The regulation for fixing the price of board for private patients, which was adopted by the last Legislature, and which has been quoted in the resolves for enlarging the hospital in a preceding page, has had but little practical operation, and that perhaps has not been favorable to the poorer classes. When the hospital is enlarged, in the opinion of the Trustees, this regulation will be unnecessary. This is the hospital for the poor ; if the wealthy have not already sufficient accommodations, the very necessity of the case will provide them. It is for the poor that the Commonwealth should exercise its benevolence ; not for the poor of the almshouse alone, but for the poor of the cottage, and of the lowly, humble dwelling. The towns can afford to maintain their paupers ; they have been generous, and have seldom complained of the burden ; but the public sympathy should be extended to the sorrowing father or widowed mother, who, to avoid the stigma of pauperism, nerved by an honest pride, stint their own comforts to eke out \$2 30 per week to support in this hospital their unfortunate child. There are in Massachusetts many honest parents, and noble spirited sons and daughters, who have consumed the midnight oil, and toiled the live-long day, to avert from their family the dreaded shame of becoming a town charge. There can surely be no good reason why patients of this class should be required to pay more than town paupers, or why the already too deeply burdened should be taxed for the maintenance of State beneficiaries.

The labors of the farm, the garden and the workshops, have been productive of the best results, both in the profit derived from them, and the great benefit to the health and recovery of the patients. The exercises of the chapel have been regularly and constantly attended by a very large portion of the household, and the quiet solemnities of these well conducted services have had the happiest effects on the minds of the patients. These services are of inestimable value, and we have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the fidelity, discretion, zeal and acceptableness of the worthy Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Allen.

The Trustees have often witnessed the favorable influence which exercise and riding, sports and games, music and dancing have on the troubled minds of the patients. Who that has visited these children of sorrow, and feels for the bitterness of their lot, would deny them these,

or any innocent relaxation or amusement? Who could refuse to shed light and joy, if it were but a transient gleam, into those

—————“gloomy cells,  
Where ever-boding melancholy dwells.”

The services of the Assistant Physician, Dr. Lee, and of the Steward and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, have been entirely satisfactory; and all others employed in the hospital have rendered every reasonable and desired assistance.

The Trustees would leave unperformed the most grateful part of their duty, if they omitted to record their most full and decided testimony to the zeal, fidelity and assiduous devotion of the Superintendent. His master spirit has pervaded the whole establishment, and he seems to have impressed on all laws of kindness and love. By his gentleness and courtesy, no less than by his skill and energy, has he given a tone and character to this hospital which have made it a model and a praise in our own and in foreign lands. Into how many wounded hearts has he poured the healing balm; to how many anxious and sorrowing bosoms has he brought consolation and peace? In this world such public benefactors have an ample reward, in the gratitude of those they have blessed; in the coming world, where there are no disturbed fancies and no clouded vision, they shall have fulness of joy and pleasures forevermore.

Our acknowledgments are also due to the lady of Doctor Woodward, and to the other members of his family. Besides the sacrifice of personal accommodations and convenience, for the benefit of the patients, they have afforded them the soft and gentle answer, and the ready and cheerful assistance. Their kindness has been often mentioned by convalescents, and the memory of it will long be cherished.

In conclusion, we reverently commit this asylum for the unfortunate to the watchful providence of a merciful God. May the fulness of his benignity rest upon it and bless it. We earnestly commend it to the guardian care of a wise and prudent Legislature, and to the favorable regard of a paternal government.

(Signed)

DANIEL P. KING.  
HENRY GARDNER.  
EDWIN CONANT.  
H. H. CHILDS.  
JOSEPH SARGENT.

WORCESTER, Dec., 1843.

A true copy.

Attest,

JOSEPH SARGENT,  
*Secretary of the Board.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To His Excellency MARCUS MORTON, Governor, and to the Honorable Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :*

The Treasurer of the State Lunatic Hospital, respectfully presents his Eleventh Annual Report.

The Treasurer charges himself from December 1, 1842, to November 30, 1843, inclusive, as follows :

For cash on hand, balance of account, Dec.

1, 1842, . . . . .	\$3773 80
For receipts from cities, towns and individuals, . . . . .	26,930 83
For credits on bills for sundry articles sold, . . . . .	318 17

————— \$31,022 80

He credits himself as follows :

For payments for improvements and repairs, . . . . .	\$1110 30
“ “ “ salaries, wages and labor, . . . . .	7340 50
“ “ “ furniture and bedding. . . . .	1822 30
“ “ “ clothing, linen, &c. . . . .	1815 45
“ “ “ fuel and lights, . . . . .	3917 72
“ “ “ provisions and groceries, . . . . .	9993 34
“ “ “ medical supplies, . . . . .	426 11
“ “ “ hay, \$30, straw, \$54 06, . . . . .	84 06
“ “ “ miscellaneous, . . . . .	1404 34
Expenses for the year, . . . . .	\$27,914 12
Cash on hand, balance to new account, . . . . .	3108 68

————— \$31,022 80

The Treasurer omits, as unnecessary, a tabular statement of the names, occupation, and compensation of those employed at the Hospital. The number employed, and the rate of compensation is about the same as mentioned in the last report.

*The item Fuel and Lights includes*

Wood, . . .	748 cords, 2 feet 9 inches, . . .	\$3375 26
Charcoal, . . .	1638 bushels, . . .	156 41
Anthracite, . . .	9400 lbs. = 4 tons 1400 lbs. . .	42 34
Oil, . . .	437 gallons, . . .	322
Candles, . . .	69 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. . .	20 32
Wicking, . . .	, . . .	1 39
		<hr/>
		\$3917 72

*Provisions and Groceries include*

Fruits, sweet potatoes, squashes, &c. . .	. . .	\$727 04
Spices and small groceries, . . .	. . .	125 10
Soap, . . .	. . .	365 30
Butter, . . .	10,665 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. . .	1707 08
Cheese, . . .	7706 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. . .	577 64
Eggs, . . .	754 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen, . . .	107 21
Beans, . . .	30 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels, . . .	46 63
Peas, . . .	22 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels, . . .	26 88
Tea, . . .	635 lbs. . .	312 19
Coffee, . . .	1285 lbs. . .	105 96
Shells, . . .	169 lbs. . .	20 29
Brown Sugar, . . .	12,739 lbs. . .	712 93
White Sugar, . . .	857 lbs. . .	98 71
Molasses, . . .	501 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons, . . .	125 30
Honey, . . .	190 $\frac{1}{6}$ lbs. . .	19 70
Vinegar, . . .	7 barrels, . . .	18 92
Flour, . . .	255 barrels, . . .	1349 85
Rice, . . .	2036 lbs. . .	61 39
Corn, . . .	667 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, . . .	491 24
Rye, . . .	393 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, . . .	298 50
Oats, . . .	222 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels, . . .	80 03
Turnips, . . .	45 bushels, . . .	9 50
Carrots, . . .	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, . . .	5 81
Potatoes, . . .	995 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels, . . .	289 83
Cabbages, . . .	182 . . .	10 26
Biscuit, . . .	. . .	103 31
Ham, . . .	118 lbs. and smoking others, . . .	13 11
Oysters and Clams, . . .	. . .	14 72

## STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

13

Poultry, . . .	1667	lbs. . . .	. . . .	143	46
Tongues and Sounds, . . .	1	barrel, . . . .	. . . .	5	00
Salmon, . . .	1	barrel and 50 lbs. . . .	. . . .	19	00
Fresh Fish, . . .	2510	lbs. & others, by number, . . . .	. . . .	84	76
Salt Fish, . . .	5724	lbs. . . .	. . . .	129	37
Mackerel, . . .	3	barrels, . . . .	. . . .	27	75
Mutton and Lamb, . . .	2117 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs. . . .	. . . .	122	37
Beef, . . .	24,300	lbs. . . .	. . . .	1202	79
Veal, . . .	3578 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. . . .	. . . .	204	14
Pork, . . .	3257 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. . . .	. . . .	162	04
Sausages, . . .	598	lbs. . . .	. . . .	57	24
Tripe, . . .	139	lbs. . . .	. . . .	10	99
				\$9993	34

*Miscellaneous includes*

Cash advanced to patients and charged in their accounts or paid to them when leaving the Hospital, . . . .	\$205	55
Expenses after elopers and for their return, . . . .	22	70
Expenses of sending home patients discharged, . . . .	13	75
Funeral expenses, . . . .	138	50
Postage, . . . .	102	48
Books, stationery and printing, . . . .	165	40
Expenses of Trustees' visits, . . . .	146	70
Four cows, two pairs oxen, one calf, one bull, four shoates, two sows, . . . .	370	95
Attorneys fees, . . . .	74	15
Analysis of water, . . . .	30	
Pasturing, \$24 79, filling ice cellar, \$23, . . . .	47	79
Sundries, . . . .	86	37
		\$1404 34

The amount appropriated by Resolve of March 3, 1842, for defraying the current expenses of the Hospital, remains in the State Treasury and no additional appropriation will be required for that purpose the ensuing year.

ALFRED DWIGHT FOSTER,

*Treasurer of the State Lunatic Hospital.*

WORCESTER, December 25, 1843.

## STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

## ELEVENTH REPORT

Of the Superintendent, to the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Mass. from December 1st, 1842, to November 30th, 1843, inclusive.

No.	Time of admission.	Age when admitted.	Sex.	Married or Single.	Supposed Cause.	Duration before admission.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	Discharged or Remains.	In what state.	Remarks.
1833.											
2 Jan'y 22	63	Male	Widower	Religious, -	-	17 years	The Court	10 yrs 10 mths	Remains	Improved	Hereditary.
7 do 29	44	do	do	Intemperance, -	-	6 do	do	10 yrs 10 mths	do	do	Homicidal.
8 do 30	56	do	do	Unknown, -	-	10 do	The Legislat.	10 yrs 10 mths	do	do	do
12 Feb'y 15	39	do	do	Widower	Intemperance, -	14 do	The Court	10 yrs 9 mths	do	do	do
18 do 18	66	Female	Widow	Unknown, -	-	27 do	do	10 yrs 9 mths	do	do	do
19 do 18	57	do	do	do	-	7 do	do	10 yrs 9 mths	do	do	Periodical.
21 do 18	23	Male	Single	Masturbation, -	-	5 do	do	10 yrs 9 mths	do	do	do
27 do 28	36	do	do	Intemperance, -	-	5 do	do	10 yrs 8 mths	do	do	do
44 March 16	44	do	do	do	-	16 do	do	10 yrs 8 mths	do	do	do
45 do 16	49	do	do	Widower	Religious, -	14 do	do	10 yrs 8 mths	do	do	do
102 June 6	42	Female	Single	Disappointed affection, -	-	14 do	do	10 yrs 5 mths	do	do	do
133 Oct'r 19	33	do	do	Ill health, -	-	2 do	do	10 yrs 1 mth	do	do	do
1834.											
176 Feb'y 10	44	Male	Single	Disappointed affection, -	-	10 do	The Overseers	9 yrs 9 mths	do	do	do
190 March 22	40	do	do	Married	-	3 do	The Court	9 yrs 3 mths	do	do	Demented.
209 April 30	29	do	do	Single	-	6 do	do	9 yrs 7 mths	do	do	Homicidal.
223 June 21	40	Female	do	do	Domestic affection, -	10 do	do	9 yrs 5 mths	do	do	do
260 Oct'r 9	37	Male	do	do	Unknown, -	6 do	do	9 yrs	do	do	do
278 Dec'r 18	40	do	do	do	do	2 months	do	9 yrs	do	do	do
1835.											
308 April 18	25	Female	do	Intemperance, -	-	Unknown	do	8 yrs 7 mths	do	do	do
319 May 12	45	do	do	Ill health, -	-	6 years	do	8 yrs 6 mths	do	do	do
336 June 16	45	Male	Single	Periodical, -	-	9 do	do	8 yrs	do	do	do
347 July 15	52	do	do	Intemperance, -	-	6 do	do	8 yrs 4 mths	do	do	do
351 Aug. 5	45	Female	do	Domestic affection, -	-	3 do	do	8 yrs	do	do	do
367 Oct'r 1	32	Male	Single	Masturbation, -	-	4 do	do	8 yrs 2 mths	do	do	do
1836.				Unknown, -	-	6 do	do	7 yrs 10 mths	do	do	do
400 Jan'y 28	35	Female	do							Improved	Hereditary.

## STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

## STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TABLE—Continued.

No.	Time of admission	Age when ad- mitted.	Sex.	Married or Single.	Supposed Cause.	Duration before admission.	By whom com- mitted.	Time spent in the Hospital.	Discharged or Remains.	In what state.	Remarks. Hereditary. Periodical. Suicidal. Homicidal. Labor, &c.
1339.	1839.	43	Female	Married	Domestic affliction, Unknown,	-	The Court	4 yrs	3 mths	Improved Stationary	Periodical.
995	Sept. 16	27	Male	Single	Domestic affliction, Unknown,	-	do	4 yrs	3 mths	Recovered	do
1024	Nov. 2									Recovered	
1071	March 16	53	do		Widower Domestic affliction, Single	-	The Friends	3 yrs	8 mths	Improved Stationary	Periodical.
1078	do 23	29	do		Disappointed affection, Ill health,	-	The Court	3 yrs	8 mths	Recovered	do
1092	April 21	26	Female	do	do	-	do	3 yrs	8 mths	Improved	do
1095	do 29	45	do		Widow	-	do	3 yrs	8 mths	Improved	do
1115	June 11	25	Male	Single	Exposure to wet,	-	do	3 yrs	5 mths	do	do
1141	Aug. 7	31	Female	do	Religious, Ill health,	-	do	3 yrs	4 mths	do	do
1144	do 12	50	do		do	-	do	3 yrs	4 mths	do	do
1145	do 13	49	Male	Married	Intemperance, Periodical,	-	Unknown	3 yrs	4 mths	Stationary	Periodical.
1147	do 13	26	do		Single	-	do	3 yrs	4 mths	Improved	do
1151	do 25	58	do		Married	-	do	3 yrs	4 mths	Stationary	do
1156	Sep. 4	40	do		do	-	do	3 yrs	3 mths	Improved	do
1169	do 19	46	Female	Single	do	-	do	3 yrs	2 mths	do	do
1179	Oct. 1 <sup>2</sup>	35	do		do	-	do	3 yrs	2 mths	Stationary	do
1183	do 17	41	Male	Married	Failure in business, Masturbation,	-	do	3 yrs	2 mths	do	do
1189	Nov. 2	26	do		Single	-	do	3 yrs	2 mths	do	do
1193	do 23	46	Female	Married	do	-	do	3 yrs	2 mths	do	do
1202	Dec. 17	55	do		Single	-	do	3 yrs	2 mths	do	do
1841.										do	do
1211	Jan. 12	45	do		Widow	Family trouble, Ill health,	-	1 year	The Overseers	Stationary	Suicidal.
1218	Feb. 2	30	do		Married	Political excitement,	-	13 months	The Friends	Improved	Periodical.
1219	do 4	53	do		do	Paralysis	-	1 year	The Court	Stationary	do
1226	do 25	53	do		Widow	Unknown,	-	7 years	do	do	do
1228	March 3	33	Male	Single	do	do	do	2 yrs	9 mths	do	do
1232	do 5	32	Female	do	do	do	-	5 do	The Friends	Discharged	do
1239	April 3	32	do		Married	do	-	5 do	The Court	8 mths	do
1243	do 10	68	do		Widow	Family trouble,	-	1 month	The Friends	8 mths	do
1244	do 10	50	Male	Married	do	Epilepsy, Ill health.	-	20 years	The Court	8 mths	do
1252	do 29	31	Female	do			-	2 months	The Friends	7 mths	do

## STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

## STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TABLE—Continued.

No.	Time of admission.	Age when admitted.	Sex.	Married or Single.	Supposed cause.	Duration before admission.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	Discharged or Remains.	Remarks. Suicidal. Hereditary. Periodical. Homicidal. Labor, &c.
	1842.									
1403	Feb.	17	47	Male	Married	3 months	The Court	10 months	Recovered Stationary do	Periodical.
1408	do	24	24	do	do	do	do	21 do	do	do
1409	do	23	30	Female	Single	2 years	do	21 do	do	do
1414	March	9	62	Female	Married	2 years	do	12 do	do	do
1417	do	15	48	do	do	2 years	do	16 do	do	do
1418	do	15	30	Single	do	2 years	do	20 do	do	do
1420	do	15	16	do	Married	2 years	do	8 do	do	do
1421	do	16	44	Male	Single	2 years	do	11 do	do	do
1423	do	30	67	Male	Unknown	2 years	do	20 do	do	do
1426	April	5	67	Female	Widow	2 years	do	20 do	do	do
1427	do	6	25	Male	Single	4 months	do	20 do	do	do
1430	do	11	31	Female	do	3 do	do	10 do	do	do
1432	do	15	27	Male	do	2 years	do	19 do	do	do
1433	do	16	54	Female	do	1 month	do	16 do	do	do
1436	do	26	25	Male	do	9 months	do	12 do	do	do
1438	do	23	45	do	do	1 year	do	14 do	do	do
1440	do	30	25	Female	do	11 months	The Friends	8 do	do	do
1443	May	6	45	Male	Married	do	The Court	11 do	do	do
1444	do	11	24	Female	Single	do	do	14 do	do	do
1445	do	13	55	do	Widow	do	do	12 do	do	do
1447	do	16	21	Male	Single	1 month	do	8 do	do	do
1450	do	24	22	Female	Married	4 years	do	18 do	do	do
1453	June	3	36	do	do	2 months	The Friends	11 do	do	do
1459	do	4	32	Male	Single	2 weeks	do	6 do	do	do
1461	do	10	32	do	do	2 years	The Court	6 do	do	do
1462	do	10	41	do	do	1 year	The Overseers	10 do	do	do
1463	do	17	22	Female	Single	2 years	The Court	12 do	do	do
1464	do	18	21	Male	do	6 do	do	17 do	do	do
1465	do	20	42	Female	do	9 months	do	17 do	do	do
1466	do	21	41	do	Married	5 years	do	6 do	do	do
1467	do	22	32	Male	Single	5 do	do	13 do	do	do
1470	do	23	18	do	do	5 do	do	17 do	do	do

## STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

## STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TABLE—Continued.

Time of admission	Age when admitted.	Sex.	Married or Single.	Supposed cause.	Duration before admission.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	In what state.	Remarks.		Hereditary.	Periodical.
									Discharged or Remains.	Discharged	Recovered	
1842.	Oct. 1	29	Female	Widow	3 months	The Court	3 months	Recovered	Periodical.	Periodical.		
	do 1	55	Male	Married	2	do	do	Died				
	do 4	22	do	Single	1	month	do	Discharged				
	do 4	30	do	do	2	weeks	The Friends	4	do			
	do 5	15	Female	do	6	months	do	Recovered				
	do 5	22	Male	do	3	years	The Court	11	do			
	do 5	30	Female	do	16	months	do	Recovered				
	do 7	46	do	do	9	years	The Friends	13	do			
	do 8	37	Male	Married	3	do	The Court	8	do			
	do 9	27	Female	Widow	6	months	do	Improved				
	do 10	33	Male	Married	2	do	do	do				
	do 11	40	do	Single	13	years	do	Recovered				
	do 12	27	Female	do	6	months	do	Recovered				
	do 17	29	Male	do	10	do	The Overseers	13	do			
	do 17	59	Female	Widow	6	do	The Court	13	do			
	do 17	63	Male	do	5	years	do	Recovered				
	do 17	23	Single	Masturbation,	8	months	do	Recovered				
	do 19	34	Female	Trouble,	9	do	do	Recovered				
	do 21	24	Male	Unknown,	6	weeks	do	Recovered				
	do 22	27	do	do	4	months	The Overseers	13	do			
	do 23	40	Female	Married	16	do	The Court	13	do			
	do 23	44	do	do	5	years	do	Recovered				
	do 29	60	Male	Intemperance,	6	months	do	Recovered				
	do 31	39	do	Widower	2	weeks	do	Recovered				
	do 42	42	do	Trouble in business,	2	years	do	Recovered				
	do 44	44	do	Religious	3	do	do	Recovered				
	do 50	50	Female	Family trouble,	6	months	do	Recovered				
	do 53	53	Male	Unknown,	3	weeks	The Overseers	13	do			
	do 57	57	do	do	12	months	The Court	4	do			
	do 59	59	Female	Trouble,	2	years	do	Recovered				
	do 61	61	Male	Masturbation,	6	months	do	Recovered				
	do 62	62	do	Religious	3	do	do	Recovered				

## STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

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		8 months		Discharged		Recovered		Hereditary.		Periodical.		
1553	Nov.	17	Male	Unknown,	-	-	-	The Court	4	do	do	
1554	do	17	Female	Ill health,	-	-	-	The Friends	12	do	Stationary	
1555	do	19	Male	Unknown,	-	-	-	The Court	12	do	Improved	
1556	do	20	do	Masturbation,	-	-	-	do	do	Recovered	Recovered	
1557	do	26	do	Religious excitement,	-	-	-	do	do	do	do	
1558	Dec.	1	Female	Periodical,	-	-	-	do	7	do	do	
1559	do	33	do	Intemperance,	-	-	-	do	5	do	do	
1560	do	3	Male	Jealousy,	-	-	-	do	4	do	do	
1561	do	3	Female	Unknown,	-	-	-	The Friends	4	do	do	
1562	do	5	do	do	-	-	-	The Court	5	do	do	
1563	do	5	do	do	-	-	-	do	4	do	do	
1564	do	6	Male	do	-	-	-	do	11	do	do	
1565	do	7	do	do	-	-	-	do	11	do	do	
1566	do	9	Male	do	-	-	-	do	3	do	do	
1567	do	10	do	do	-	-	-	do	3	do	do	
1568	do	12	do	do	-	-	-	do	4	do	do	
1569	do	12	Female	do	-	-	-	do	4	do	do	
1570	do	14	do	do	-	-	-	do	11	do	do	
1571	do	14	Male	do	-	-	-	do	11	do	do	
1572	do	16	Female	do	-	-	-	do	11	do	do	
1573	do	19	Male	Widower	-	-	-	The Overseers	7	do	do	
1574	do	22	do	Intemperance,	-	-	-	The Court	11	do	do	
1575	do	23	Female	do	-	-	-	do	11	do	do	
		1843.										
1576	Jan.	2	Male	Married	Trouble,	-	-	The Court	3	do	do	
1577	do	2	do	Single	Periodical,	-	-	do	11	do	do	
1578	do	2	Female	do	Ill health,	-	-	The Friends	5	do	do	
1579	do	4	do	Married	do,	-	-	The Court	7	do	do	
1580	do	6	Male	Single	Love affair,	-	-	do	11	do	do	
1581	do	6	Female	do	Pecuniary trouble,	-	-	The Friends	4	do	do	
1582	do	12	Male	Widower	Family trouble,	-	-	do	4	do	do	
1583	do	15	do	Single	Masturbation,	-	-	do	10	do	do	
1584	do	17	Female	Widow	Trouble,	-	-	The Court	10	do	do	
1585	do	18	do	Married	Family trouble,	-	-	The Friends	10	do	do	
1586	do	19	do	do	Religious,	-	-	The Court	7	months	do	
1587	do	19	do	do	Unknown,	-	-	do	6	do	do	
1588	do	25	do	Married	Religious,	-	-	The Overseers	11	days	do	
1589	do	26	Male	Single	Unknown,	-	-	do	2	months	do	
1590	do	26	do	Widower	Trouble,	-	-	The Court	6	do	do	
1591	do	28	Female	Married	Ill health,	-	-	The Friends	5	months	do	
1592	do	30	do	do	Trouble,	-	-	do	6	do	do	

## STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TABLE—Continued.

No.	Time of admission.	Age when admitted.	Sex.	Married or Single.	Supposed Cause.	Duration before admission.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	Discharged or Remains.	In what state.	Remarks. Hereditary. Periodical. Suicidal. Homicidal. Labor, &c.
	1843.										
1593	Feb. 3	26	Male	Single	Unknown, -	-	1 week	The Court	4 months	Recovered	Periodical.
1594	do 4	45	Female	Married	do	-	7 years	do	3 do	do	do
1595	do 4	50	Male	do	do	-	1 month	do	do	do	do
1596	do 7	50	Female	Single	do	-	13 months	The Friends	5 weeks	Stationary	
1597	do 13	40	do	Married	do	-	7 years	The Court	4 do	do	
1598	do 13	31	do	do	do	-	4 weeks	do	10 months	Remains	
1599	do 20	50	Male	do	Palsy, -	-	16 months	do	10 do	Improved	Hereditary.
1600	do 23	50	do	do	Religious, -	-	6 do	do	5 do	Recovered	Periodical.
1601	do 24	51	Female	do	do	-	2 do	do	9 do	Improved	do
1602	do 24	42	Male	do	do	-	2 years	The Friends	8 weeks	Recovered	
1603	do 25	50	do	Single	do	-	6 months	The Court	9 months	Recovered	
1604	do 27	21	do	Married	do	-	1 month	do	8 weeks	Improved	
1605	do 27	37	do	Single	do	-	1 week	do	7 do	Recovered	
1606	do 27	31	do	do	do	-	4 weeks	The Friends	9 do	do	
1607	do 27	28	do	do	do	-	4 do	The Court	6 months	do	
1608	do 28	65	Female	Married	Unknown, -	-	4 months	do	9 do	Improved	
1609	March 1	40	Male	do	Intemperance, -	-	4 years	do	6 do	Stationary	
1610	do 7	57	do	do	Trouble, -	-	7 do	The Friends	4 do	Recovered	
1611	do 11	56	do	Single	do	-	6 months	The Court	3 do	do	
1612	do 14	17	do	do	Unknown, -	-	9 do	The Friends	6 weeks	do	
1613	do 15	55	Female	Married	Drying ulcers, -	-	2 do	do	do	do	
1614	do 15	74	do	Widow	Periodical, -	-	1 week	do	8 do	do	
1615	do 15	17	do	Single	Followed fever, -	-	2 months	The Court	8 months	do	
1616	do 15	26	Male	do	Religious, -	-	2 do	do	4 do	do	
1617	do 15	24	do	do	Epilepsy, -	-	2 years	do	9 do	Recovered	
1618	do 19	30	do	do	Business trouble, -	-	12 months	The Friends	8 do	do	
1619	do 20	34	do	do	Followed fever, -	-	4 do	The Court	4 do	Recovered	
1620	do 21	44	do	do	Unknown, -	-	3 years	do	6 do	Stationary	
1621	do 21	30	do	do	do	-	1 year	do	4 weeks	Recovered	
1622	do 23	30	do	Single	Religious, -	-	2 weeks	do	5 do	do	
1623	do 29	43	Female	Married	Ill health, -	-	9 months	The Friends	11 do	do	
1624	April 3	34	do	Single	Religious, -	-	2 do	The Court	3 months	do	do

## STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

## STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TABLE—Continued.

No.	Time of admission.	Age when admitted.	Sex.	Married or Single.	Supposed Cause.	Duration before admission.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	Discharged or Remains.	In what state.	Remarks. Hereditary. Periodical. Suicidal. Homicidal. Labor, &c.
	1843.										
1665	May 29	39	Female	Married	Unknown, -	12 months	The Court	9 weeks	Recovered	Periodical.	
1666	do 30	24	Male	Single	do -	2 years	do	6 months	Stationary	Hereditary.	
1667	June 3	24	do	Married	Over exertion, Religious, -	2 do	do	do	do	Periodical.	
1668	do 9	30	do	do	Followed fever, Unknown, -	18 months	The Friends	5 do	Recovered	Hereditary.	
1669	do 9	51	do	do	do	10 do	The Court	4 do	Improved	Periodical.	
1670	do 10	35	do	do	do	4 years	The Court	6 do	do	Hereditary.	
1671	do 10	32	Female	Single	Religious, -	6 months	do	6 do	Improved	Periodical.	
1672	do 10	40	Male	do	Fright by fire, -	1 week	do	10 do	Recovered	Hereditary.	
1673	do 12	62	Female	Married	Palsy, -	7 weeks	The Friends	4 weeks	Stationary	Periodical.	
1674	do 13	58	Male	do	Failure in business, Unknown, -	5 do	The Court	15 do	do	do	
1675	do 13	22	do	do	Anxiety about property, Religious, -	3 years	do	5 months	do	do	
1676	do 13	53	Female	Married	do	3 weeks	do	5 do	Recovered	Periodical.	
1677	do 13	23	do	do	do	12 months	The Overseers	do	Improved	Hereditary.	
1678	do 14	47	do	do	do	5 years	The Friends	5 do	do	Periodical.	
1679	do 20	27	do	do	do	3 do	The Court	5 do	do	do	
1680	do 20	43	Male	do	do	1 week	do	3 do	Stationary	Periodical.	
1681	do 22	53	Female	Married	Paralysis, Unknown, -	8 weeks	do	5 do	do	do	
1632	do 23	48	Male	Single	Ill health, -	1 year	do	3 do	do	do	
1683	do 26	57	do	do	do	10 years	do	5 do	do	do	
1684	do 29	30	Female	Widow	Religious, -	1 week	The Overseers	4 do	do	do	
1685	do 30	45	do	do	do	6 months	The Court	5 do	do	do	
1686	do 30	84	do	do	do	40 years	The Friends	14 weeks	Recovered	do	
1687	do 30	30	do	do	do	1 year	The Court	7 do	do	do	
1688	do 30	23	do	do	do	1 week	The Overseers	10 do	do	do	
1689	July 1	43	do	do	do	9 months	The Friends	5 months	Recovered	do	
1690	do 5	23	do	do	do	3 do	The Court	15 weeks	do	do	
1691	do 8	37	do	do	do	2 do	The Overseers	3 months	do	do	
1692	do 8	36	Male	do	do	2 weeks	The Court	5 do	do	do	
1693	do 10	46	do	do	do	1 year	The Friends	5 do	do	do	
1694	do 13	25	Female	do	do	18 months	do	2 weeks	do	do	
1695	do 15	71	Male	Widower	Trouble, -	1 year	do	2 do	do	do	

## STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

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Year	Name	Sex	Married	Age	Cause	Duration	Remain		Improved		Cause
							do	do	do	do	
1696 July 15	Female	Married	III health, Religious.	-	-	-	2 years	The Court	4 months	do	Hereditary.
1697 do 17	do	Single	Unknown,	-	-	-	3 months	The Friends	4 months	do	do
1698 do 18	Male	Married	Wound on the head,	-	-	-	12 do	The Overseers	4 months	do	do
1699 do 20	do	do	Unknown,	-	-	-	3 do	The Court	4 months	do	do
1700 do 20	do	do	Epilepsy,	-	-	-	2 weeks	do	do	do	do
1701 do 21	do	do	Unknown,	-	-	-	3 years	do	do	do	do
1702 do 21	do	do	Unknown,	-	-	-	2 do	do	do	do	do
1703 do 22	Female	do	Religious,	-	-	-	4 months	do	do	do	do
1704 do 24	do	Single	Unknown,	-	-	-	1 week	do	do	do	do
1705 do 25	do	Married	Influenza,	-	-	-	1 do	do	do	do	do
1706 do 26	do	do	Lung Fever,	-	-	-	2 weeks	do	do	do	do
1707 do 27	Male	Single	Fright,	-	-	-	2 years	The Overseers	3 do	do	do
1708 Aug. 3	do	Married	Intemperance,	-	-	-	2 months	do	do	do	do
1709 do 7	do	Single	Periodical,	-	-	-	2 weeks	The Court	2 do	do	do
1710 do 8	Female	Widow	Loss of husband,	-	-	-	6 years	do	do	do	do
1711 do 9	do	Married	Unknown,	-	-	-	3 do	do	do	do	do
1712 do 9	Male	do	Trouble,	-	-	-	3 do	do	do	do	do
1713 do 10	do	Single	Unknown,	-	-	-	12 months	The Overseers	4 do	do	do
1714 do 14	Female	do	Trouble,	-	-	-	4 do	The Friends	4 do	do	do
1715 do 16	do	do	Family trouble,	-	-	-	7 do	do	do	do	do
1716 do 18	do	Married	Puerperal,	-	-	-	9 do	The Court	3 do	do	do
1717 do 19	do	do	Trouble,	-	-	-	2 do	do	do	do	do
1718 do 20	Female	Widow	Domestic affliction,	-	-	-	2 weeks	do	do	do	do
1719 do 23	Male	Married	Unknown,	-	-	-	3 months	do	do	do	do
1720 do 23	do	do	do	-	-	-	5 weeks	The Overseers	3 do	do	do
1721 do 30	do	do	Fear of poverty,	-	-	-	4 do	The Court	3 do	do	do
1722 do 31	Female	do	Intemperance,	-	-	-	1 year	do	do	do	do
1723 Sept. 1	do	do	Ill health,	-	-	-	3 months	do	do	do	do
1724 do 4	do	Single	Unknown,	-	-	-	6 weeks	The Friends	3 do	do	do
1725 do 5	do	do	do	-	-	-	4 do	The Court	3 do	do	do
1726 do 7	do	do	Widow	Intemperance,	-	-	3 do	do	do	do	do
1727 do 7	Male	Single	Ill health,	-	-	-	12 months	do	do	do	do
1728 do 7	Female	Married	Amanorrhœa,	-	-	-	11 do	do	do	do	do
1729 do 8	do	do	Exposure to cold,	-	-	-	6 do	do	do	do	do
1730 do 9	Male	do	Unknown,	-	-	-	1 week	do	do	do	do
1731 do 12	Female	do	Palsy and Epilepsy,	-	-	-	2 weeks	The Overseers	11 do	do	do
1732 do 13	Male	Married	Palsy and Epilepsy,	-	-	-	5 years	The Friends	11 do	do	do
1733 do 19	Female	do	Influenza,	-	-	-	4 years	The Court	10 do	do	do
1734 do 20	Male	Single	Unknown,	-	-	-	4 do	The Overseers	10 do	do	do
1735 do 20	Female	do	Ill health,	-	-	-	4 months	The Court	10 do	do	do

## STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TABLE—Continued.

No.	Time of admission.	Age when admitted.	Sex.	Married or Singl.	Supposed Cause.	Duration before admission.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	Discharged or Remains.	In what state.	Remarks. Hereditary. Periodical. Suicidal. Homicidal. Labor, &c.
1736	Sep. 23	30	Male	Single	Religious, do	4 weeks	The Court	10 weeks	Remains	Improved	Periodical.
1737	do 23	30	Female	Married	Trouble, do	13 months	do	9 do	Discharged	Recovered	Hereditary.
1738	do 25	25	Male	Single	Masturbation, do	2 years	do	9 do	Remains	Improved	Periodical.
1739	do 25	30	Male	Married	Unknown, do	7 do	do	9 do	do	Stationary	do
1740	do 26	50	Female	Single	Trouble, do	6 months	The Friends	9 do	do	Improved	Hereditary.
1741	do 26	33	Female	Single	Trouble, do	5 years	The Court	8 do	do	Stationary	do
1742	Oct. 3	25	do	do	Trouble, do	1 year	do	8 do	do	do	do
1743	do 3	22	do	do	do	2 do	The Friends	8 do	do	do	do
1744	do 4	19	do	do	Ill health, do	2 do	do	8 do	do	do	do
1745	do 4	36	do	do	do	3 do	do	8 do	do	do	do
1746	do 6	17	Male	do	Unknown, do	3 months	The Court	8 do	do	do	do
1747	do 10	16	do	do	Intemperance, do	6 weeks	do	7 do	do	do	do
1748	do 10	38	do	do	Unknown, do	7 years	do	7 do	do	do	do
1749	do 10	25	do	do	Intemperance, do	Unknown	do	7 do	do	do	do
1750	do 11	31	do	do	Widower, do	5 years	do	7 do	do	do	do
1751	do 12	50	Female	Single	Unknown, do	5 do	do	7 do	do	do	do
1752	do 12	37	do	do	Periodical, do	3 months	do	7 do	do	do	do
1753	do 14	52	Male	Married	do	15 years	do	6 do	do	do	do
1754	do 18	46	Female	do	Anxiety of mind, do	9 months	The Friends	6 do	do	do	do
1755	do 19	44	Male	do	Periodical, do	6 do	The Court	6 do	do	do	do
1756	do 20	55	Female	Widow	Pecuniary trouble, do	5 years	do	6 do	do	do	do
1757	do 20	46	Male	Married	Ill health, do	10 months	do	6 do	do	do	do
1758	do 24	51	Female	Widow	Periodical, do	10 years	do	5 do	do	do	do
1759	do 25	43	do	do	Family trouble, do	3 months	do	5 do	do	do	do
1760	do 26	38	Male	do	Anxiety of mind, do	2 weeks	do	5 do	do	do	do
1761	do 31	62	Female	Widow	Religious, do	4 do	do	5 do	do	do	do
1762	do 31	24	do	do	Puerperal, do	6 months	do	5 do	do	do	do
1763	Nov. 1	62	Male	Widower	Intemperance, do	2 years	The Overseers	4 do	do	do	do
1764	do 3	36	Female	Married	Ill health, do	2 weeks	The Friends	4 do	do	do	do
1165	do 7	23	Male	Single	Unknown, do	6 months	The Court	3 do	do	do	do
1766	do 8	16	Female	do	do	do	do	3 do	do	do	do

1767	Nov.	9	Male	Widow	Unknown,	- -	- -	- -	12 months	The Court	3 weeks	Remains	Stationary	do	do	
1768	do	34	Fema	Married	Religious,	- -	- -	- -	2 years	do	3	do	do	do	do	do
1769	do	21	do	le	Single	- -	- -	- -	6 months	do	3	do	do	do	do	do
1770	do	59	Male	Married	Paralysis,	- -	- -	- -	1 year	The Friends	3	do	do	do	do	do
1771	do	40	do	Single	Unknown,	- -	- -	- -	2 weeks	The Court	2	do	do	do	do	do
1772	do	29	do	do	Masturbation,	- -	- -	- -	7 years	do	2	do	do	do	do	do
1773	do	22	Female	do	Spinal distortion,	- -	- -	- -	3 do	do	2	do	do	do	do	do
1774	do	23	Male	do	Periodical,	- -	- -	- -	12 months	The Overseers	1	do	do	do	do	do
1775	do	27	Female	Married	Puerperal,	- -	- -	- -	20 years	The Court	4	days	do	do	do	do
1776	do	32	Male	do	Followed fever,	- -	- -	- -	3 months	The Overseers	3	do	do	do	do	do
1777	do	29	do	do	Pecuniary embarrassment	15 years	15 years	The Court	2	do	2	do	do	do	do	do

Periodical.

## STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

*Patients admitted from each of the Counties.*

					1843.	Previously.	Total.
					Males, .	Females, .	
Barnstable,	.	.	Males, .	.	2	19	
			Females, .	.	2	13	36
Berkshire,	.	.	Males, .	.	4	24	
			Females, .	.	3	23	54
Bristol,	.	.	Males, .	.	7	53	
			Females, .	.	6	37	103
Dukes,	.	.	Males, .	.	0	4	
			Females, .	.	0	2	6
Essex,	.	.	Males, .	.	15	109	
			Females, .	.	14	102	240
Franklin,	.	.	Males, .	.	3	37	
			Females, .	.	2	26	68
Hampden,	.	.	Males, .	.	4	27	
			Females, .	.	6	41	78
Hampshire,	.	.	Males, .	.	8	47	
			Females, .	.	8	39	102
Middlesex,	.	.	Males, .	.	14	87	
			Females, .	.	11	77	189
Nantucket,	.	.	Males, .	.	2	5	
			Females, .	.	0	5	12
Norfolk,	.	.	Males, .	.	15	89	
			Females, .	.	10	59	173
Plymouth,	.	.	Males, .	.	4	34	
			Females, .	.	4	33	75
Suffolk,	.	.	Males, .	.	11	90	
			Females, .	.	12	73	186
Worcester,	.	.	Males, .	.	22	189	
			Females, .	.	30	208	449
Boarders out of the State,			Males, .	.	1	2	
			Females, .	.	0	3	6
					220	1557	1777

Having completed another year in the State Lunatic Hospital, we devoutly tender gratitude and thankfulness to that Almighty Being who controls the destinies of man, and whose favor we supplicate in all our future operations.

It is pleasant, now that we have completed the first decade of our existence as a Hospital, and entered upon another, to take a retrospective view of the past, in which we have labored to accomplish the designs of the benevolent founders of the institution, so as, in some good degree, to satisfy the expectations of the public by the results which we exhibit.

The Hospital was opened in January, 1833, with accommodations for 113 patients. It soon became full and crowded, and was enlarged so as to accommodate 250. It has again become so crowded that it has been thought best still to extend our building, and the foundations of 150 apartments are already laid. When these are completed our house will afford room for 400 patients, besides officers and assistants, which it is hoped will be sufficient for all who may need such an asylum.

By the regulations of the Hospital, established by law, it is made the duty of the Superintendent to make a statistical report at the annual meeting of the Trustees ; " he shall give a TABULAR view of the Institution deduced from the records of the same," thus wisely providing that statistics should be preserved, which at some future time might be esteemed valuable to this and other similar charities.

This Hospital has now been opened nearly *eleven* years. It has received 1777 patients, discharged 1522, of whom 792 have recovered and 136 have died ; the remainder, 594, have been discharged in various conditions, some in a state of convalescence, some greatly improved, others less improved, and many harmless and incurable or dangerous and incurable, who were sent away for want of room. 255 patients remain, who exhibit all the different forms of disease, from curable insanity to hopeless idiocy.

I give the following table to show the number of patients in the Hospital and the expense of supporting the Institution each year since its commencement.

The Year.	No. of Residents.	Average No.	No. at the end of each year.	Expenses.
1833	155	107	114	\$12,272 91
1834	233	117	118	15,840 27
1835	241	120	119	16,576 44
1836	245	127	138	21,395 28
1837	306	163	185	26,027 07
1838	362	211	218	28,739 40
1839	397	223	229	29,474 41
1840	391	229	236	27,844 98
1841	399	233	232	28,847 62
1842	430	238	238	27,546 87
1843	458	244	255	27,914 12

Since May 19, 1838, salaries have been paid from the State Treasury.

I have gathered from the reports of a number of American and British Hospitals, the following facts, which I present in this connection.

*American Hospitals.*

	Year.	No. of Residents.	Average.	Expense.
Bloomingdale, .	1842	219	120	\$29,319 17
McLean, .	1842	271	.	26,755 00
Ohio, .	1842	207	145	15,877 44
Maine, .	1842	141	62½	9187 64
Staunton, Va. .	1842	152	115	21,452 01
Hartford, Ct. .	1843	172	90	17,569 62½
Vermont, .	1843	224	abt. 125	13,050 15
Frankford, Pa. .	1842	97	54	15,140 20
New Hampshire, .	1843	131	42½	5428 32

*British Hospitals.*

Names.	Year.	Residents.	Average.	Expenses.	Expenses.
Retreat, York, .	1843	112	89½	£4924 3s 8d.	\$23,832 00
St. Lukes, .	1842	457	.	7518 6 3	36,383 84
York Asylum, .	1842	.	162	5626 17 3	27,233 91
Cornwall, .	1842	189	.	2681 6 9	12,977 67
Leicester, .	1841	160	abt. 100	2601 3 0	12,589 56
Staffordshire, .	1842	352	240	5691 15 9	27,548 25
Kent, .	1842	.	200	4439 7 3	21,486 50
Dorset, .	1842	.	105	1998 16 0	9625 79
Hanwell, .	1842	.	943	21,990 2 1	106,652 50
Edinburgh, .	1842	100	abt. 60	1894 14 7	9180 63
Belfast, .	1842	360	248	3762 4 4	18,209 13
Carlow, .	1842	.	162	2532 15 9	12,284 02
Lincoln, .	1842	.	100	4599 9 9	22,307 40
Lancaster, .	1836	.	305	4492 5 7	21,752 63
Dundee, .	1836	167	129	2645 5 11	12,803 23
Glasgow, .	1842	369	196	5290 0 7	25,656 64

It has been supposed that the American Hospitals were supported at a much greater expense than those in Europe. This may be true of some of them, but others are less expensive according to the number of residents. The wages of attendants are probably higher here than abroad, but provisions are quite as low here, and in some parts of the country even less. The difference against us is not so great as I had supposed.

In reducing the currency of Great Britain to our currency, I have assumed the legal value of the £ sterling to be \$4 84 of our currency.

TABLE 1.

*Showing the Number of Admissions, and the state of the Hospital, from Dec. 1st, 1842 to Nov. 30th, 1843.*

Patients in the Hospital in the course of the year, . . . . .	458
Males, . . . . .	235
Females, . . . . .	223—458
At the commencement of the year, . . . . .	238
Males, . . . . .	124
Females, . . . . .	114—238
Admitted in the course of the year, . . . . .	220
Males, . . . . .	111
Females, . . . . .	109—220
Remain at the end of the year, . . . . .	255
Males, . . . . .	135
Females, . . . . .	120—255
Patients admitted, . . . . .	220
Males, . . . . .	111
Females, . . . . .	109—220
Cases of duration less than one year, . . . . .	129
Males, . . . . .	59
Females, . . . . .	70—129
Cases of longer duration than one year, . . . . .	91
Males, . . . . .	52
Females, . . . . .	39—91
Cases committed by the Courts, . . . . .	152
By the Overseers, . . . . .	21
Private boarders, . . . . .	47—220
Foreigners now in the Hospital, . . . . .	38
Males, . . . . .	18
Females, . . . . .	20—38
Patients now in the Hospital, . . . . .	255
Males, . . . . .	135
Females, . . . . .	120—255
Cases of duration less than one year, . . . . .	45
Males, . . . . .	20
Females, . . . . .	25—45
Cases of longer duration than one year, . . . . .	210
Males, . . . . .	115
Females, . . . . .	95—210
Foreigners discharged the last year, . . . . .	15
Males, . . . . .	6
Females, . . . . .	9—15
Applications not received at the time, . . . . .	157
Not received at all for want of room, . . . . .	98

There are in the United States 20 Institutions for the Insane ; in 13 of these there were admitted in one year 1213 patients.

Boston, . . . . .	62	Whole Number in these Institutions in the year :
Bloomindale, 1842, . . . . .	86	Boston, . . . . . 157
Vermont, 1843, . . . . .	111	Bloomingdale, . . . . . 219
McLean, 1842, . . . . .	129	Vermont, . . . . . 224
Ohio, 1843, . . . . .	65	McLean, . . . . . 271
Maine, 1842, . . . . .	87	Ohio, . . . . . 207
Pennsylvania, 1842, . . . . .	120	Maine, . . . . . 141
Staunton, Va., 1842, . . . . .	53	Pennsylvania, . . . . . 238
Williamsburg, Va., 1842, . . . . .	27	Staunton, Va., . . . . . 152
Frankford, Pa., 1842, . . . . .	39	Williamsburg, Va., . . . . . 123
Hartford, Ct., 1843, . . . . .	83	Frankford, Pa., . . . . . 97
New Hampshire, 1843, . . . . .	131	Hartford, Ct., . . . . . 172
State Lunatic Hospital, Mass. 1843, . . . . .	220	New Hampshire, . . . . . 131
	1213	State Lunatic Hospital, . . . . . 458
		2590

In making this list, whenever I could find a report for 1843 I have made use of it ; when not, I have taken the list from that of 1842.

It appears by the above table, that the number of individuals resident in these institutions annually, is more than twice the number admitted. Some of them are not always full and others are crowded. The accommodations must fall short of the number resident and exceed the number admitted. Probably, when quite full, these institutions might accommodate 1500 persons.

No State in the Union has made such ample provision for its insane as Massachusetts, having had 458 in its State Hospital, 271 in the McLean Asylum, and 157 in the Boston Lunatic Asylum,—in all 886 ; and buildings are now being erected for at least 150 more, which will give room for 1036.

The number of patients admitted into this Hospital has been greater the past year than in any former year. We have constantly accommodated many more than we have rooms, so that the average number has been such as to fill all the apartments, and most of the time the infirmaries designed for the sick.

The reluctance felt by the Trustees to send away patients who are suitable subjects for the Institution, has induced them to keep as many as could be lodged and fed, till the ample rooms now being prepared can be made ready for occupancy.

There have been *twenty-five* State paupers in the Hospital the whole

year, and about the same number have been here part of the time, averaging at least half a year. It is right and just that the State should pay for these the same as the towns pay for their paupers, and while it does not, injustice is done to towns and to a class of persons who are hardly able to pay the expense of supporting their friends, even at the moderate charge made for their support. Last year the income from this source would have more than paid all expenses over what was received from towns and private boarders, and would have enabled them to reduce the price of board for these two classes.

An object so desirable should be attended to, and the minimum price, which can be established, be charged in future, especially when the new wings are completed, so that the greatest number can be accommodated at the least expense.

TABLE 2.

*Showing the Number of Discharges and Deaths, and the Condition of  
those who have left the Hospital, from Dec. 1st, 1842 to Nov. 30th,  
1843.*

	No. of each sex.	Recovered.	Improved.	Incurable and Harmless.	Incurable and Dangerous.	Died.	Total.
Patients discharged, 203							
Males, . .	100	53	19	13	7	8	100
Females, . .	103	63	13	11	2	14	103
	203	116	32	24	9	22	203
Patients disch'g'd whose insanity was of less duration than one year, . . 95							
Males, . .	43	36	5	0	0	2	43
Females, . .	52	48	0	0	0	4	52
	95	84	5	0	0	6	95
Patients disch'g'd whose insanity was of longer duration than 1 yr. 108							
Males, . .	57	17	14	13	7	6	57
Females, . .	51	15	13	11	2	10	51
	108	32	27	24	9	16	108

### *Facts relating to Discharges.*

Discharged as harmless and incurable, for want of room, in eleven years, . . . . .	271
Sent to the Jails as incurable and dangerous, by the Trustees, . . . . .	39
Discharged by the Probate Court, . . . . .	29
Discharged by the higher Courts—Recovered, . . . . .	4?
"    "    "    "    —Not " . . . . .	5\$
Sent to South Boston, . . . . .	17

In *ten* American and *ten* British Asylums, the discharges, deaths, and number of residents, have been as follows:

1842 OR 1843.			1841 OR 1842.		
VERMONT.			STAFFORDSHIRE.		
Discharged, . . . .	77		Discharged, . . . .	81	
Deaths, . . . .	11—88		Deaths, . . . .	33—114	
Residents—224.			Residents—352.		
HARTFORD.			SUFFOLK.		
Discharged, . . . .	74		Discharged, . . . .	28	
Deaths, . . . .	9—83		Deaths, . . . .	21—49	
Residents—146.			Residents—261.		
MCLEAN.			WEST RIDING.		
Discharged, . . . .	123		Discharged, . . . .	71	
Deaths, . . . .	15—138		Deaths, . . . .	57—128	
Residents—271.			Residents—506.		
OHIO.			DORSET.		
Discharged, . . . .	55		Discharged, . . . .	12	
Deaths, . . . .	4—59		Deaths, . . . .	7—19	
Residents—207.			Residents—128.		
MAINE.			DUNDEE.		
Discharged, . . . .	70		Discharged, . . . .	37	
Deaths, . . . .	6—76		Deaths, . . . .	10—47	
Residents—141.			Residents—225.		
PENNSYLVANIA.			MONTROSE.		
Discharged, . . . .	108		Discharged, . . . .	21	
Deaths, . . . .	12—120		Deaths, . . . .	4—25	
Residents—238.			Residents—107.		
STAUNTON, VA.			HANWELL.		
Discharged, . . . .	27		Discharged, . . . .	57	
Deaths, . . . .	15—42		Deaths, . . . .	91—148	
Residents—152.			Residents—1124.		
BLOOMINGDALE.			DUMFRIES.		
Discharged, . . . .	102		Discharged, . . . .	24	
Deaths, . . . .	7—109		Deaths, . . . .	8—32	
Residents—219.			Residents—125.		
SOUTH BOSTON.			CARLOW.		
Discharged, . . . .	29		Discharged, . . . .	23	
Deaths, . . . .	9—38		Deaths, . . . .	13—36	
Residents—157.			Residents—201.		
STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, MASS.			BELFAST.		
Discharged, . . . .	181		Discharged, . . . .	83	
Deaths, . . . .	22—203		Deaths, . . . .	27—110	
Residents—458.			Residents—360.		

I place with the table the statistics of discharge in ten American and ten British asylums. The advantage as to deaths is in favor of American institutions, yet the comparison is not strictly just, as the British asylums are not usually full, and therefore discharge few. The institutions that are frequently changing patients have an advantage in this particular, the per cent. of deaths is less; but they have a disadvantage in another, which is that the per cent. of recoveries of old cases is also less.

The number of deaths, in this Hospital has been large, the present year, and yet no great sickness has prevailed, and few cases of acute disease have proved fatal. A large share of the deaths with us are from cases improperly committed, which would not be received into a private asylum in the condition of health in which they are brought to this Hospital. The evil is unavoidable, and will always exist in a public institution.

TABLE 3.

*Showing the Number of Admissions and Discharges, and the average Number of Patients each month in the year.*

	Monthly Average.	Admissions.	Discharges.
December, . . . . .	234 1-4	18	18
January, . . . . .	235 1-10	17	17
February, . . . . .	231	16	14
March, . . . . .	233 1-2	15	17
April, . . . . .	237 3-4	22	21
May, . . . . .	240 2-3	21	14
June, . . . . .	249	22	13
July, . . . . .	249	19	28
August, . . . . .	245 1-4	15	11
September, . . . . .	253	19	18
October, . . . . .	255 1-3	21	13
November, . . . . .	259 1-3	15	19
Yearly Average, . . . . .	244 1-6	220	203

The number of inmates of the Hospital has been constantly increasing, till the monthly average is 259 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The changes must, of course, be great, as 220 were admitted and 203 discharged, a change of 423 in the course of the year, nearly as many as the whole number of residents last year, which was 458, a difference of 35 only.

The greatest number of admissions was in April and June, 22 each month. The greatest number of discharges was in July, 28.

TABLE 4.

Ages of Patients in the Hospital, December 1st, 1843.					Duration of Insanity with those remaining, December 1st, 1843.				
Under 20, . . . . .	9				Less than 1 year, . . . . .				45
From 20 to 25, . . . . .	23				From 1 to 2 years, . . . . .				21
“ 25 to 30, . . . . .	36				“ 2 to 5 “ . . . . .				54
“ 30 to 35, . . . . .	38				“ 5 to 10 “ . . . . .				52
“ 35 to 40, . . . . .	30				“ 10 to 15 “ . . . . .				33
“ 40 to 45, . . . . .	33				“ 15 to 20 “ . . . . .				20
“ 45 to 50, . . . . .	27				“ 20 to 25 “ . . . . .				8
“ 50 to 55, . . . . .	20				“ 25 to 30 “ . . . . .				11
“ 55 to 60, . . . . .	14				Over 30 years, . . . . .				4
“ 60 to 65, . . . . .	8				Unknown, . . . . .				7
“ 65 to 70, . . . . .	9								
“ 70 to 75, . . . . .	6								
“ 75 to 80, . . . . .	1								
Over 80, . . . . .	1								
	255								255

The number of patients now in the Hospital between the ages of 25 and 45 is 137, more than half of the present residents; a proof that insanity is a disease of ripe years, when the energies of mind are greatest, when the feelings are most liable to be agitated by great causes, when the responsibilities of life are heaviest.

Peculiar causes operate on different ages. “The secret vice” destroys the youthful mind, bringing on epilepsy and insanity, while apoplexy and palsy are the diseases of advanced life.

Of the white population of the State of Massachusetts, which is 729,030,—252,142 are between the ages of 20 and 40; 476,898 are of other ages.

TABLE 5.

*Statistics of the Hospital from Jan. 1833 to Nov. 30, 1843.*

	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
Whole No. of Patients admitted, -	153	119	113	125	168	177	179	162	163	198	220
Discharged, including deaths and elopements, -	39	115	112	106	121	144	168	155	167	191	203
Discharged recov'd,	25	64	52	58	69	76	80	82	82	88	116
Discharged impro'd,	7	22	23	17	23	24	29	29	36	25	32
Discharged not improved, - -	2	20	28	22	20	28	37	29	37	66	33
Died, - - -	4	8	8	8	9	16	22	15	12	12	22
Elop'd, - - -	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patients in the Hospital in the course of the year, - -	153	233	241	245	306	362	397	391	399	430	458
Patients remaining at the end of the year. - - -	114	118	119	138	185	218	229	236	232	238	255
Males admitted, -	96	68	51	66	94	96	80	75	73	107	111
Females admitted, -	57	51	62	59	74	81	99	87	90	91	109
Males discharged, -	19	58	57	56	65	74	66	59	71	96	92
Females discharged, -	15	48	46	41	47	54	80	81	84	83	89
Males died, - -	3	5	4	6	6	10	14	9	7	3	8
Females died, - -	1	3	4	2	3	6	8	6	5	9	14
Patients sent by Courts, - - -	109	55	90	117	129	123	123	106	110	157	152
Private, - - -	44	64	23	8	39	54	56	56	53	41	68
Recoveries:											
Males, - - -	13	33	27	32	37	45	32	28	37	44	53
Females, - - -	12	31	25	26	32	31	48	54	45	44	63
Average, - - -	107	117	120	127	163	211	223	229	233	238	244

*Statistics of some other American and British Institutions.*

MCLEAN—1842.		YORK ASYLUM—1842.		
Whole No.	Admitted, .	2142	Admitted from 1814 to 1842, .	1424
"	Discharged, .	2009	Discharged " " .	1265
"	Recovered, .	957	Recovered " " .	456
"	Died, .	186	Died " " .	272
OHIO—1843.		CORNWALL—21 YEARS—1842.		
Whole No.	Admitted, .	473	Admitted, . . . .	717
"	Discharged, .	325	Discharged, . . . .	577
"	Recovered, .	165	Recovered, . . . .	
"	Died, .	51	Died, . . . .	137
MAINE—1842.		ST. LUKE'S—92 YEARS—1842.		
Whole No.	Admitted, .	222	Admitted, . . . .	17,816
"	Discharged, .	157	Discharged, . . . .	17,225
"	Recovered, .	74	Recovered, . . . .	7414
"	Died, .	12	Died, . . . .	1684
VERMONT—1843.		LEICESTER—1841.		
Whole No.	Admitted, .	535	Admitted, . . . .	337
"	Discharged, .	399	Discharged, . . . .	195
"	Recovered, .	230	Recovered, . . . .	141
"	Died, .	36	Died, . . . .	42
RETREAT—HARTFORD—1843.		SUFFOLK—14 YEARS—1842.		
Whole No.	Admitted, .	1247	Admitted, . . . .	1060
"	Discharged, .	1158	Discharged, . . . .	843
"	Recovered, .	702	Recovered, . . . .	435
"	Died, .	83	Died, . . . .	279
NEW HAMPSHIRE—1843.		STAFFORDSHIRE—1841.		
Whole No.	Admitted, .	135	Admitted, . . . .	2685
"	Discharged, .	74	Discharged, . . . .	2447
"	Recovered, .	30	Recovered, . . . .	1161
"	Died, .	3	Died, . . . .	518
STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL—1843.		KENT—9 YEARS—1841.		
Whole No.	Admitted, .	1777	Admitted, . . . .	530
"	Discharged, .	1522	Discharged, . . . .	282
"	Recovered, .	792	Recovered, . . . .	
"	Died, .	136	Died, . . . .	149
PENNSYLVANIA—90 YRS. TO 1841.		WEST RIDING—YORKSHIRE—1842.		
Whole No.	Admitted, .	4366	Admitted, . . . .	3006
"	Discharged, .	4257	Discharged, . . . .	2628
"	Recovered, .	1493	Recovered, . . . .	1662
"	Died, .	610	Died, . . . .	966

## Statistics—Continued.

NEW PENNSYL'A HOSP'L—1841 & '42.		BELFAST TO 1842.	
Whole No.	Admitted,	299	Admitted,
"	Discharged,	181	Discharged,
"	Recovered,	90	Recovered,
"	Died,	21	Died,
FRIENDS' ASYLUM—FRANKFORD, PA.		CARLOW IN 10 YEARS—1842.	
Whole No.	Admitted,	784	Admitted,
"	Discharged,	648	Discharged,
"	Recovered,	263	Recovered,
"	Died,	87	Died,
BLOOMINGDALE.		RETREAT NEAR YORK.	
Whole No.	Admitted,	2684	Admitted,
"	Discharged,	2574	Discharged,
"	Recovered,	1195	Recovered,
"	Died,	247	Died,

This table has always been valuable, as it shows at a glance the whole statistics of the *eleven* years, during which time these facts have been recorded.

The additional records, taken with care from many reports, it has been thought might be interesting to those who like to investigate these subjects.

TABLE 6.

*Statistics of the Different Seasons.*

	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
Admissions—											
In Winter,	27	26	24	23	26	46	39	32	31	50	51
In Spring,	72	35	31	36	49	46	38	42	37	48	58
In Summer,	23	30	30	42	40	47	59	44	51	40	56
In Autumn,	31	28	28	24	53	38	43	44	44	60	55
Discharges—											
In Winter,	0	22	21	20	14	18	31	29	35	37	44
In Spring,	1	33	30	33	36	37	38	38	33	46	49
In Summer,	11	28	31	24	29	44	48	41	37	46	46
In Autumn,	23	24	22	21	33	29	29	32	50	50	42
Recoveries—											
In Winter,	0	13	13	12	10	15	13	18	20	24	24
In Spring,	0	20	11	15	17	23	24	22	10	22	34
In Summer,	9	16	16	12	15	18	23	20	22	23	29
In Autumn,	16	15	12	19	27	20	20	22	30	19	29
Deaths—											
In Winter,	0	3	1	0	1	3	5	6	1	4	5
In Spring,	1	2	2	1	2	5	5	6	2	1	3
In Summer,	3	3	2	4	1	5	7	1	5	3	6
In Autumn,	0	0	3	3	5	3	5	2	4	4	8

This table confirms our former experience, that in winter there is the least number of admissions, the least discharges, and the least deaths. Autumn is generally most favorable for recovery, summer has most deaths, but this year is an exception to the rule, as more have died in the autumn and more recovered in the spring. The table will, after a time, sustain or contradict the ancient opinion that insanity is more prevalent at certain seasons of the year than at others.

TABLE 7.

*Classification of Insanity.*

	Whole No.	No. of each Sex.	Curable.	Total of Curable.
Mania, . . .	878			
Males, . . .		471	304	
Females, . . .		407	276	580
Melancholia, . . .	610			
Males, . . .		279	150	
Females, . . .		331	211	361
Dementia, . . .	205			
Males, . . .		128	4	
Females, . . .		77	4	8
Idiots, . . .	11			
Males, . . .		10	0	
Females, . . .		1	0	0

Following the old divisions of insanity, I have continued the table; but as formerly, think little of the practical utility of this, or any other mode of classification.

The periodically insane have distinct paroxysms of *mania* and *melancholy* following each other, with short intervals, more or less lucid, between each. In such cases the severity of one paroxysm is an indication of the severity of the other.

The demented are not always safe to be at large, neither are idiots; it is often necessary to confine both. Idiots are excluded from some of the institutions, but our experience shows, that they are often violent, mischievous and dangerous. There are no institutions in this country designed particularly for them, so that if confined at all it is proper that it should be in hospitals for the insane. Many persons, who are generally esteemed idiots, are congenital insane; I have seen many who have active, but never rational minds.

In a nomenclature of mental diseases, lately published by Dr. Johnson, of London, which received the prize offered by the society for the improvement of the condition of the insane, idiotism is regarded as having no affinity to insanity.

I have been frequently visited by a class of persons resembling idiots

in some respects, but differing from them greatly in mental development, who had minds capable of acquiring knowledge to a certain extent, whose bodies were active and well formed, which I believe is never the case with true idiots, and who were capable of doing many things well, but they were usually exceedingly mischievous, often extremely passionate, and had the animal feelings and propensities strongly developed without the guidance of reason. I have been consulted in many such cases, and have had a few under my care in the hospital; they are both troublesome and dangerous.

Since I have been in this institution, I have had the care of a great number of demented patients, recently attacked, who seemed to be at once in the very worst condition of this form of disease, and to a stranger would look as discouraging as the worst old case of dementia. Such cases are not placed in this list in this or any former report. They often improve very soon, and almost always recover. They are extremely liable to forget all that passed while in this torpid state, differing in this respect from the violently insane, who generally remember a great portion of their own conduct and their treatment from others.

All writers on insanity in modern times recognize moral insanity, and the institutions abound with cases that belong to this class, in which estrangement and perversion of the moral feelings constitute the principal feature of the disease. It may not be always easy to distinguish between moral insanity and moral turpitude, but it is as easy as to distinguish between sincerity and hypocrisy, or between health and the first rudiments of disease. If an individual who had always been a quiet and orderly citizen, humane and benevolent, of equal temper and modest demeanor, should become the reverse of this, either gradually or suddenly, his feelings and conduct evincing a great change, his whole character being transformed, we should in charity be more inclined to consider him insane than wicked; and if we should find that, at the time of this change or preceding it, he had had headache and confusion, noise in his ears or vertigo, that his sleep had been disturbed, his digestion bad, that costiveness or other irritations had attended him, or if we should discover that a cause, either mental or physical, which might be supposed to disturb the functions of the brain, had preceded this change, we should be confirmed in the opinion that the alteration of character, appearance and conduct was the result of disease. Such a state of the system would be sufficient to produce any other form of insanity as well as this, the symptoms of which would be wholly unequivocal.

In all cases of MORAL INSANITY there is physical disease, which may be detected by a physician conversant with insanity, its precursors and concomitants, though it may not easily be discerned by a court or jury, however enlightened in the law. The distinction which I would make between moral insanity and moral turpitude, is, that in the former, some diseased functions of organs, more or less intimately connected with the brain and nerves, has preceded or accompanies it. There is another fact in this connection worthy of a passing remark. It is, that, in cases of insanity in which the intellect is involved so as to make it certain that insanity exists, the moral feelings often become first affected ; the individual appears strange, is morose when he has been kind, violent when he is naturally mild, passionate when he has been calm and pleasant, and all this before the intellect becomes disturbed. Nothing is more common than for friends to state to us, when they bring patients who are violently insane to our care, that, before they became so, there was, for weeks or months, a change in their feelings for which they were unable to account, but that they did not think them insane till they became violent, threatened mischief, or exhibited some delusion. In all great and sudden excitements of the mind, the feelings are disturbed before the understanding is influenced ; under provocation, the temper is enraged before the judgment is perverted and volition excited ; causes of grief first awaken tender feelings before they influence the intellect ; our sympathies are first excited before the mind moves to dispense its charities. So in disease—even delirium in fever and other acute diseases rarely affects the understanding till it produces irritability, impatience, and excitement of the feelings. Is it surprising that, in insanity, functions so active should be uncontrollably affected alone when they are so frequently, I might say universally, concomitants of mental derangement ? The subject is one of deep interest, and should not be dismissed hastily in the examination of those arraigned for crime or suspected of insanity.

In monomania, it is impossible to say how much the other faculties are disturbed besides those which are the subjects of delusion. I have long thought that the monomaniac should not be held responsible for opinions or acts not apparently connected with his delusion. Where monomania is known to exist, and the individual commits some act of atrocity for which he is arraigned before a court of justice, the burthen of proof ought to be on the prosecution to show that the act is disconnected with the delusion, rather than on the defence to show that it is connected with it. I have long held this opinion, because I do not be-

lieve that an important function of the mind cannot be disturbed, so as to produce a delusion, without, in some measure, disturbing the whole mind and the feelings in some degree. Our experience confirms this, as we see daily in hospitals that monomaniacs are passionate, impulsive, and often extremely irritable. A large class of the homicidal insane are of this character. We have at this time in the hospital quite a number, who are at times the *best* and yet often the *most dangerous persons* under our care. I have witnessed many a struggle with the insane to control their feelings under irritation, to act and appear like other men, but in many cases they succeed but indifferently. As the intoxicated man often supposes he walks straightly when all others see him stagger, so the insane man often supposes that he appears quite well when all around him discover perversion and waywardness. Dr. Johnson remarks on this subject, "In most cases of what has been called monomania, the patient's delusion is not confined to one subject, or series of subjects, but the insane character of mind is shown in other instances, by his conduct and conversation."

Dr. Copeland says: "Most authors have erred in viewing the more partial or *slighter forms* of insanity as consisting of derangement of one or of a few merely of the intellectual or moral manifestations; although a single faculty or manifestation may be prominently disordered, or a single train of ideas be almost exclusively entertained, the other mental faculties are never in a healthy state, or very rarely retain their former energy."

In the absence of strong motives the insane man acts differently from what he does under their influence; hence, one of the best means of relieving the disease is to constantly present motives for self-control. Motives also influence them strongly to do acts of violence or mischief when counteracting or antagonising influences, being disturbed by disease, do not interfere with and prevent them. Under active impulses the insane do many things which they cannot account for or prevent, and for which they almost immediately feel mortification and regret. In such cases the mind acts intently in one direction, while all the usual governing influences are excluded, or in a kind of reverie; he thus commits acts of enormity or petty mischief which he immediately regrets, and yet, under the same circumstances, he repeats them and again repents and promises amendment. The mind of the monomaniac, under such circumstances, is often confused and disjointed; he cannot give a clear account of his conduct, or the motives that led to it. The mind is not balanced; some of its faculties are active and some are

tardy in their operations. Hence estrangement of feeling and eccentricity of conduct.

In the case of Hadfield, for whom Lord Erskine made the celebrated defence, which alone would have immortalized his name, right and wrong were entirely overlooked ; he had a higher object than any such considerations as they appeared to others, or as they really were. It was necessary for the good of mankind that he should die, and he could not conscientiously take his own life. There was but one alternative ; he must take the life of some one to so exasperate the public mind that he would certainly be executed. He knew that he was violating the law of the country ; he hoped that in the faithful execution of that law he should die and his grand scheme be consummated. He was not ignorant of the law, but, on the contrary, he hoped, in the due execution of the law, to see accomplished the great object for which he conceived he must give up his life.

If the English law, as laid down by the fifteen judges, had been faithfully enforced, Hadfield would have been executed. "In answer to the first question," say the judges, "assuming that your lordship's enquiries are confined to those persons who labor under such partial delusions only, and are not in other respects insane, we are of opinion that notwithstanding the party accused did the act complained of with a view, under the influence of insane delusion, of redressing or avenging some supposed grievance or injury, or of producing some public benefit, he is nevertheless punishable, according to the nature of the crime committed, if he knew, at the time of committing such crime, that he was acting contrary to law, by which expression we understand your lordships to mean the law of the land." Did not Hadfield know that he was acting contrary to the law of the land, when he shot at the king, with a full expectation that the execution of the law would consummate his wishes and designs ? So Hathaway, when he struck Richards three blows, one in the name of the Father, one in the name of the Son, and one in the name of the Holy Ghost, would not have been deterred by any knowledge of the law or its consequences. He supposed that it was his duty to obey God rather than man ; he was acting by higher authority than that of any earthly tribunal,—it was a command from heaven. Hathaway was a monomaniac. So Elmer, when he received the command to kill the infant in the cradle, would not have been prevented by the fear of any human law, when he had received commands from heaven to take the life of the child and to slay two others. Davis killed Edwards by command of General Washing-

ton, whom he saw soaring in the air, and from whom he distinctly heard the order.

In all these cases the mind acts impulsively ; the victim of disease does not stop to consider at the time, as the rational mind would, the evidence of Divine authority. The mind is unbalanced, and the antagonizing influences are not brought to bear upon it till the deed is done and the mischief is accomplished. Then lamentation and sorrow often follow, and now, after a lapse of many years, Elmer cries daily, in language of deep contrition and supplication, that he may be forgiven this great sin. The decision of the judges does not include these cases, the most common and aggravated insane homicides.

The case of McNaughton, who killed Mr. Drummond, mistaking him for Sir Robert Peel, whose secretary he was, illustrates another principle. It appears to me to be a case that should have been condemned by the rule of law established by the English judges. McNaughton supposed that Sir Robert Peel was his enemy, trying in every way to do him injury—even seeking his life. He thought that he should be destroyed if Sir Robert Peel was suffered to live ; in self-defence he killed Mr. Drummond, mistaking him for Sir Robert.

We learn by the English periodicals, that the impression is very general in Great Britain, that McNaughton knew right from wrong, and that he was acting with a full knowledge of the law of the land.

Mr. Rumbull has published a pamphlet, chiefly devoted to an examination of the case of McNaughton. He says there is not a man in the country who does not feel that the late decision was a legal, but not an equitable one ; that a foul murder has been committed and justice is unsatisfied. If, however, McNaughton labored under a delusion respecting the unfavorable feelings of the minister, as he doubtless did, and acted in self-defence, he was an insane man. Would British equity require such a man to be punished, especially when he was legally acquitted by the highest tribunal in the land ?

It has been said that insanity should not be inferred in any case from an act which was the first evidence of delusion. This would be erroneous in any other case, and clearly so in insanity where the delusion continues. We judge of insanity only by the appearance and conduct of the individual. The first act that shows the insanity may be one of great atrocity or one of petty mischief, and the mind may have been struggling long against the act, which, with the motive before it, could no longer be resisted.

Monomania is insanity ; by it the integrity of the mind is disturbed,

and, after it is fully established, the mind can no more be considered sound, than the body can be considered well when severe local disease exists in it. One fact goes far to sustain this view of monomania, which is, that under its influence the mind becomes imbecile, and in many cases demented. This would hardly be the case if the disease did not in a greater or less degree disturb the whole brain.

Any slight cause of alienation of mind, such as arises from intemperance, loss of memory, old age, or disease with some degree of mental weakness, is considered sufficient to deprive a man of his civil rights, and he is placed under guardianship; but if he does a criminal act, the case must be made very clear, or he will be condemned and punished. Yet many persons are capable of taking care of property well who labor under delusions, but such individuals must be considered insane. We should not undertake to divide the mind and say what part is sane and what part insane, till we are better able to say what man is insane and what one is not.

While all the mind is more or less disturbed in monomania, some of the faculties seem to preserve a good degree of soundness in the worst forms of mania and melancholy.

The homicidal insane in this institution, and we have had many such, are nearly all peculiar, and unlike other monomaniacs. Many of them have been a long time in confinement, and they are alike irritable, impulsive, jealous, uneasy, passionate, and often very unreasonable.

One patient now with us is a good laborer, judicious in his business and sensible in his observations and remarks, yet he occasionally sees visions and dreams dreams of the strangest character. Not long since he saw a most magnificent ball playing upon a hill in the neighborhood of the hospital, which appeared to him to be of the purest gold. His vision is not generally disturbed, and he is a quiet, religious man, but is extremely dangerous when excited, and at such times is always greatly confused.

TABLE 8.

*Causes of Insanity and circumstances connected with causes and predisposition to Insanity.*

Intemperance, . . . .	239	Fright, . . . . .	11
Ill Health, . . . .	279	Hereditary, or having insane ancestors or kindred, . . .	503
Masturbation, . . . .	133	Periodical, . . . . .	356
Domestic Afflictions, . . .	179	Homicidal, . . . . .	20
Religious, . . . .	148	Have committed Homicide, . .	15
Property, . . . .	98	Suicidal, . . . . .	188
Disappointed Affection, . . .	64	Have committed Suicide, . .	8
Disappointed Ambition, . . .	33		
Epilepsy, . . . .	45		
Puerperal, . . . .	47	Have dark hair, eyes and complexion, . . . . .	589
Wounds on the Head, . . .	21	Have light hair, eyes and complexion, . . . . .	608
Abuse of Snuff and Tobacco, .	8		
Jealousy, . . . .	5		
Arising from physical causes, . . . . .			722
Arising from moral causes, . . . . .			538
Many not classed.			

The coincidence of this table, with the records of other institutions, shows conclusively, that if we have failed in rightly ascertaining causes, we have only fallen into a common error. I have looked into a great number of reports of other institutions, to ascertain the most prominent causes of insanity, and have been struck with the correspondence, both in this country and in Europe.

Following out my plan, I give the records of causes, as given in some of the reports to which I have alluded.

AMERICAN.	BRITISH.
In the McLean Asylum, 1836, 136 patients, the cause was	Hanwell, of 166 cases, 1842:
Ill health, in . . . . 26	Intemperance, . . . . 28
Intemperance, . . . . 16	Epilepsy, . . . . 20
Masturbation, . . . . 7	Poverty, . . . . 14
Disappointment, . . . . 6	Grief and trouble, . . . . 17
Religious, . . . . 5	Reverses, . . . . 5
Puerperal, . . . . 5	Religious, . . . . 4
	Many not given.
In the Hartford Retreat, 1247 patients:	Edinburgh, of 34 cases, 1842:
Intemperance, . . . . 103	Intemperance, . . . . 7
Ill health, . . . . 155	Ill health, . . . . 7
Religious, . . . . 110	Loss of property, . . . . 3
Trouble and disappointment, . . . . 65	Loss of friends, . . . . 3
Puerperal, . . . . 46	Religious, . . . . 3
Masturbation, . . . . 23	Many not given.
Ohio Lunatic Asylum, 408 patients:	Belfast, 115 cases, 1842:
Ill health, . . . . 57	Intemperance, . . . . 12
Intemperance, . . . . 32	Ill health, . . . . 15
Religious, . . . . 54	Embarrassment, . . . . 8
Trouble and disappointment, . . . . 50	Puerperal, . . . . 7
Masturbation, . . . . 24	Fright, . . . . 7
Puerperal, . . . . 31	Poverty, . . . . 6
Pennsylvania Hospital, 299 patients, 1842:	Dundee, 53 cases, 1842:
Ill health, . . . . 46	Intemperance, . . . . 13
Intemperance, . . . . 20	Ill health, . . . . 5
Loss of property, . . . . 23	Ill treatment, . . . . 3
Loss of friends, . . . . 20	Fever, . . . . 3
Religious, . . . . 15	Poverty, . . . . 2
Puerperal, . . . . 9	Masturbation and Epilepsy, . . . . 2
Masturbation, . . . . 3	
Tobacco, . . . . 2	
Friends' Asylum, Frankford, 97 patients:	Carlow, 492 cases:
Ill health, . . . . 10	Intemperance and dissipation, . . . . 91
Intemperance, . . . . 9	Grief, . . . . 31
Trouble, . . . . 4	Fever, . . . . 29
Religious, . . . . 4	Trouble, . . . . 23
Pecuniary, . . . . 3	Bodily injury, . . . . 23
Love, . . . . 3	Puerperal, . . . . 11
Masturbation, . . . . 2	Religious, . . . . 9
	Jealousy, . . . . 18

## Staunton, Va., 1842, 127 cases:

Ill health,	.	.	.	33
Intemperance,	.	.	.	20
Religious,	.	.	.	14
Domestic afflictions,	.	.	.	12
Masturbation,	.	.	.	5
Pecuniary trouble,	.	.	.	10

## Williamsburg, Va., 1842, 75 cases:

Ill health,	.	.	.	11
Intemperance,	.	.	.	10
Trouble,	.	.	.	11
Domestic afflictions,	.	.	.	9
Religious,	.	.	.	8
Love,	.	.	.	6
Tobacco,	.	.	.	1

## Bloomingdale, 1842, 179 cases:

Intemperance,	.	.	.	19
Masturbation,	.	.	.	15
Puerperal,	.	.	.	15
Religious,	.	.	.	14
Love,	.	.	.	14
Trouble,	.	.	.	13

## South Boston Lunatic Asylum, 32 cases:

Intemperance,	.	.	.	8
Ill health,	.	.	.	4
Masturbation,	.	.	.	3
Domestic trouble,	.	.	.	3
Millerism,	.	.	.	2

## State Lunatic Hospital, Ms. 1777 cases, 1843:

Ill health,	.	.	.	279
Intemperance,	.	.	.	239
Domestic afflictions,	.	.	.	179
Religious,	.	.	.	148
Masturbation,	.	.	.	133
Property,	.	.	.	90

## West Riding, 128 cases:

Disappointment,	.	.	.	16
Intemperance,	.	.	.	10
Epilepsy and masturba-				
tion,	.	.	.	7
Palsy,	.	.	.	1
Fright,	.	.	.	1
Injury of the brain,	.	.	.	4
Many not given.				

## Gloucester, 200 cases:

Intemperance,	.	.	.	12
Epilepsy,	.	.	.	10
Religious,	.	.	.	8
Puerperal,	.	.	.	6
Love,	.	.	.	4
Loss of friends,	.	.	.	4
Many not given.				

## Glasgow, 199 cases, 1841:

Intemperance,	.	.	.	46
Poverty,	.	.	.	17
Religious,	.	.	.	10
Love,	.	.	.	4
Epilepsy,	.	.	.	3
Masturbation,	.	.	.	2
Many not given.				

## Lancaster, 1841, of 75 cases, known:

Intemperance, 2 compli-				
cated,	.	.	.	12
Religious,	.	.	.	8
Epilepsy,	.	.	.	10
Puerperal,	.	.	.	6
Palsy,	.	.	.	3

It may not be improper to remark, that in almost all the tables referred to, a large proportion are stated as cause unknown.

Intemperance takes a prominent stand in almost every table of British or American statistics of "cause." It has ever been considered as first and foremost of influences which distract and destroy the nervous system. Delirium tremens arises almost solely from this cause. Apoplexy, palsy, epilepsy and other diseases arise from it and terminate in insanity. These are the physical causes of insanity which arise from intemperance, but it is impossible to say how many of the moral

causes are more or less connected with this great evil, which not only produces pecuniary embarrassments, but domestic afflictions, family trouble, disappointments of various kinds, and that poverty, which, in Europe and in large cities in this country, brings many under the influence of this great calamity.

In my report of the last year, I showed, by dividing the cases arising from intemperance into four equal parts, that the first admitted had 81 from intemperance, and the last quarter admitted had 38. In all, the per cent. was  $14\frac{1}{2}$ . This year the cases have been 14 of 220, which is  $6\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., not half what it was the eleven years previous. One fact is to be considered; the first cases of insanity that came into the hospital were brought from the jails and other public receptacles of poverty and wretchedness, and contained a large proportion of persons who were the victims of this habit.

The number of cases of insanity from religious causes has increased the past year in most of the institutions in this country. In this hospital, 28 cases of 220 are supposed to have arisen from this cause, 15 of which were attributed to the Miller excitement, and much larger proportions are ascribed to the same cause in some of the New England institutions. It is rare that a popular religious error has produced so much excitement in the community and rendered so many insane. This is not surprising as the subject is momentous, the time fixed for the final consummation of all things so near at hand, and the truth of all sustained by unerring mathematics.

The believers in the second advent who have become insane, are subjects of the highest excitement; they are full of ecstasy and think of nothing but being soon transported to all the enjoyments of heaven. But there is another class who have not embraced the doctrine, but who have feared it might be true, who have distracted their minds by puzzling over it, thinking about it, and dreading its approach, who have sunk into deep and hapless melancholy, which it is a hard task to remove. We find that many of the religious melancholies of the season, who have not apparently been made insane by this cause, have been more or less disturbed by the contemplation of it. Two patients were brought to the hospital in one day, who, laboring under the delusions connected with this subject, finally concluded that they were inspired, and should hereafter live miraculously, and refused to eat or drink for several days.

Early last winter many cases from this cause came under our care. If they were recent, and not greatly exhausted, they recovered favor-

ably. Two died from exhaustion after the highest excitement, and a few have apparently become hopelessly insane.

The excitement now appears to be gradually subsiding; though its influence will be felt some time longer, yet it must finally give way to some new, popular belief. It will be fortunate for the community if it be less exciting and less prejudicial to the best interests of society.

The human mind cannot always be contented to pursue the safe and beaten track of experience. There are those who are looking for "some other way," by which they may arrive at the greatest good. As one delusion passes by, another comes, to be seized and made use of, by the truly conscientious no less than by the wicked and designing.

A large proportion of mankind seem not to have learned that religion is to be exhibited by the life, by the whole life, and not by feverish excitement, ebullitions of distempered fancy, zeal without knowledge, and professions without practice.

We live at a time when the steady principles which have governed society seem to be too generally loosened.

All professions, unless it be the legal, have about an equal share of quackery. Mankind generally trust their monied controversies and other litigations in the ablest hands, but will jeopardize health and their spiritual interests by seeking the counsels of empiricism.

As ignorance gives place to knowledge, these absurdities will pass away; reason and science will remove the errors which cluster so thickly upon these times. It is characteristic of quackery to be always changing; to be inventing something new to dupe mankind; while science and experience make a steady if not uniform progress in improvement.

Though we live in times of excitement, and a few are made insane by the popular delusions of the day, the great majority of the community pursue the safe road to happiness pointed out in the unerring oracles of truth. Christianity is a rational system of religion; it commends itself to the higher and nobler faculties of man. Whatever of animal feeling is exhibited in connection with it, is but the dross which is to be separated as useless and debasing.

TABLE 9.

*Occupation.*

Farmers, . . . .	212	Innkeepers, . . . .	3
Laborers, . . . .	147	Stevedores, . . . .	2
Shoemakers, . . . .	70	Stone cutters, . . . .	3
Seamen, . . . .	61	Broom-makers, . . . .	2
Merchants, . . . .	69	Coppersmiths, . . . .	2
Carpenters, . . . .	44	Watchmen, . . . .	2
Manufacturers, . . . .	32	Drovers, . . . .	2
Teachers, . . . .	26	Curriers, . . . .	2
Students, . . . .	24	Card-makers, . . . .	2
Blacksmiths, . . . .	18	Furrier, . . . .	1
Printers, . . . .	20	News Collector, . . . .	1
Tailors, . . . .	12	Broker, . . . .	1
Machinists, . . . .	11	Engineer, . . . .	1
Clothiers, . . . .	7	Hatter, . . . .	1
Coopers, . . . .	9	Gardener, . . . .	1
Bricklayers, . . . .	9	Mat-maker, . . . .	1
Millers, . . . .	5	Stocking-weaver, . . . .	1
Cabinet-makers, . . . .	9	Bellows-maker, . . . .	1
Clergymen, . . . .	7	Pump and Block-maker, . . . .	1
Lawyers, . . . .	6	Chair-maker, . . . .	1
Bakers, . . . .	5	Tobacconist, . . . .	1
Musicians, . . . .	4	Auctioneer, . . . .	1
Pedlers, . . . .	4	Miniature painter, . . . .	1
Painters, . . . .	6	Weaver, . . . .	1
Rope-makers, . . . .	5	Wheelwright, . . . .	1
Paper-makers, . . . .	4	Barbers, . . . .	2
Calico printers, . . . .	3	Bookbinder, . . . .	1
Sail-makers, . . . .	5	Soldier, . . . .	1
Tanners, . . . .	3	Carriage-maker, . . . .	1
Comb-makers, . . . .	3	Females not accustomed to labor, . . . .	164
Turners, . . . .	3	Females accustomed to sedentary employments, . . . .	187
Harness-makers, . . . .	3	Females accustomed to active employments, . . . .	278
Physicians, . . . .	5	Many not classed.	
Coachmen, . . . .	3		
Butchers, . . . .	3		
Jewellers, . . . .	4		

I have found such a coincidence of occupation in several institutions for the insane, that I feel that the records of the table are of increased value. I have found all to have the largest number of farmers, and a large number from occupations most predominant on our list.

At the Bloomingdale Asylum, there were, in one year, farmers, 12; farmers' wives and daughters, 29; merchants, 12; seamen, 10; lawyers, 8; physicians, 4; clergymen, 2.

At the Hartford Retreat, farmers and sons, 19; farmers' wives and daughters, 12; merchants and sons, 12; students, male and female, 13; shoemakers, 4.

At the Pennsylvania Hospital, of 91 cases, there were farmers, 16; merchants, 9; clerks, 8; physicians, 6; seamen, 4; carpenters, 3; printers, 3.

At the McLean Asylum, for twenty years, farmers, 184; merchants, 132; mariners, 69; carpenters, 53; shoemakers, 44; students, 42; physicians, 25; lawyers, 16; clergymen, 10.

At the New Hampshire Asylum, of 39 cases, there were farmers, 22; carpenters, 5; merchants, 4; shoemakers, 2.

At Williamsburg, Va., of 52 cases, there were farmers, 19; laborers, 8; shoemakers, 5; carpenters, 3; teachers, 3.

At the Frankford Asylum, of 200 men, there were farmers, 91; clerks, 14; students, 6; tanners and curriers, 7; carpenters, 6; lawyers, 5; physicians, 5; clergymen, 2.

At the Friends' Asylum, York, England, of all trades, 48; tradesmen's wives and daughters, 46; farmers, 35; farmers' wives and daughters, 28; gentlemen, 7; gentlewomen, 31; school teachers and governesses, 24; manufacturers, 13; domestics or laborers, 39.

It is certainly an interesting inquiry whether one kind of business, more than another, predisposes to insanity. The accumulation of facts, such as the table records, can only determine the question. Full records from all the institutions in our country would, in sufficient time, present incontrovertible evidence on the subject, as nothing is more easily ascertained than the employments of men.

A cursory view of the above list would lead the inquirer to believe that farmers and their families were more prone to insanity than other classes of citizens; but a reference to the census of the United States, and to that of this Commonwealth, will show that this is not the case. Of 17,062,666, the population of the United States, 3,717,756 are employed in agriculture, nearly one quarter of the population; 117,575 are employed in commerce; 791,545 in trades and manufactures; 65,236 in the learned professions.

In Massachusetts, of the 787,699 inhabitants, 87,837 are employed in agriculture, 8,063 in commerce, 85,176 in trades and manufactures, 27,153 seamen, 3,804 in the learned professions.

In this State, all the trades and manufactures furnish many more patients than agriculture, though there are more persons engaged in agriculture than in all these employments. So that this occupation, great

as is the list, does not furnish an average number of insane in proportion to the population.

212 farmers, of 87,837, the proportion of the farming population of the State, is 24-100 per cent.

321 patients of different trades, of 85,176, the number of those thus employed, is 37-100 per cent.

61 seamen, of 27,153, is 22-100 per cent.

69 merchants, of 8,063, is 85-100 per cent.

18 from the learned professions, of 3,804, is 47-100 per cent.

TABLE 10.

*Diseases which have proved fatal.*

Marasmus, . . .	30	Dysenteric Fever, . . .	2
Epilepsy, . . .	15	Chronic Dysentery, . . .	3
Consumption, . . .	13	Lung Fever, . . .	3
Apoplexy and Palsy, . . .	12	Bronchitis, . . .	2
Suicide, . . .	8	Old Age, . . .	1
Disease of the Heart, . . .	10	Gastric Fever, . . .	1
Cholera Morbus, . . .	4	Land Scurvy, . . .	1
Hemorrhage, . . .	5	Congestive Fever, . . .	1
Inflammation of the Brain, . . .	6	Erysipelas, . . .	3
Inflammation of the Bowels, . . .	4	Disease of Bladder, . . .	1
Mortification of the Limbs, . . .	3	Concussion of Brain, . . .	1
Dropsy, . . .	3		—
Diarrhœa, . . .	2	Total, . . .	136
Disease of Brain from Intemperance, . . .	2		

Though the number of deaths in the hospital the present year has been large, no acute disease has prevailed to any extent. The deaths have been from the same causes as heretofore. One case of concussion of the brain from a fall, is all the new record of the cause of death in the table.

The causes of death are frequently connected with insanity, but are not always so. The insane are particularly predisposed to wasting from disease of the digestive organs and the lungs. The heart also comes in for a full share of suffering in fatal cases of insanity, as well as many that are not fatal. These cases are mostly chronic.

In the McLean Asylum, 1836, of 10 deaths, 2 were from marasmus, 1 from consumption, 2 acute inflammation of the mucus membrane, 1 dysentery, 1 convulsions, 1 old age, 1 suicide, 1 fracture of neck of thigh bone.

In the Ohio Asylum, of 47 deaths, 11 were from dysentery, 9 from marasmus and inanition, 8 from diarrhoea, 3 epilepsy, 3 consumption, and 4 from apoplexy and palsy.

In the South Boston Hospital, 1843, of 9 deaths, 3 were from consumption, 3 epilepsy, 1 erysipelas, 1 apoplexy, 2 marasmus and general debility.

In the Friends' Asylum, Frankford, Pa., of 10 deaths, 1 was from consumption, 1 disease of the heart, 1 epilepsy, 1 inflammation of the brain, 1 marasmus, 1 abscess of the brain, 1 old age, 1 dropsy, 2 meningitis.

In the West Riding Asylum, Yorkshire, England, of 57 deaths, 10 were from general debility, (marasmus,) 8 consumption, 11 epilepsy, 9 old age, 5 palsy and apoplexy.

In the Dundee Asylum, Scotland, of 10 deaths, 3 were from apoplexy, 2 dropsy of the chest, 2 marasmus and 3 others.

In the Hanwell Asylum, near London, of 91 deaths, 22 were from marasmus or general debility, 18 palsy, 15 consumption, 7 epilepsy, 5 apoplexy.

In the Belfast Asylum, Ireland, of 27 deaths, 11 were from marasmus, 6 palsy, 4 consumption, 1 epilepsy, 1 apoplexy.

In the Lincoln Asylum, of 159 deaths, 38 were from marasmus and exhaustion, 13 apoplexy, 12 consumption, 11 epilepsy, 7 suicide, 6 disease of the brain, 4 palsy, 7 dropsy, 8 old age.

These records correspond so nearly with each other and our own, that we shall not hesitate to consider them accurate statistics, and sure guides to the fatal diseases of the insane.

TABLE 11.

*Showing the comparative Expense of supporting old and recent Cases of Insanity, from which we learn the economy of placing patients in Institutions in the early periods of Disease.*

No. of the Old Cases.	Present Age.	Time Insane.	Total Expense at \$100 a year before entering the Hospital, & \$132 a yr. since, last year \$120.	No. of the recent cases discharged.	Present Age.	Time Insane.	Cost of support at \$2 30 per week.
2	69	28 years.	\$3212 00	1622	30	7 weeks.	\$16 10
7	48	17 "	2004 00	1624	34	20 "	46 00
8	60	21 "	2504 00	1625	51	32 "	73 60
12	47	25 "	2894 00	1635	23	28 "	64 40
18	71	34 "	3794 00	1642	42	40 "	92 00
19	59	18 "	2204 00	1643	55	14 "	32 20
21	39	16 "	1993 00	1645	63	36 "	82 80
27	47	16 "	1994 00	1649	22	40 "	92 00
44	56	26 "	2982 00	1650	36	28 "	64 40
45	60	25 "	2835 00	1658	36	14 "	32 20
102	53	25 "	2833 00	1660	21	16 "	36 80
133	44	13 "	1431 00	1661	19	27 "	62 10
176	55	20 "	2486 00	1672	40	11 "	25 70
209	39	16 "	1964 00	1676	23	23 "	52 90
223	50	20 "	2364 00	1688	23	11 "	25 70
260	47	16 "	2112 00	1690	23	27 "	62 10
278	49	10 "	1424 00	1691	37	20 "	46 00
319	53	10 "	1247 00	1699	30	28 "	64 40
347	58	14 "	1644 00	1705	24	17 "	39 10
367	40	12 "	1444 00	1706	55	10 "	23 00
400	43	14 "	1644 00	1709	17	10 "	23 00
425	48	13 "	2112 00	1715	19	40 "	92 00
431	36	13 "	1412 00	1716	35	48 "	110 40
435	55	15 "	1712 00	1728	52	55 "	126 50
488	37	17 "	1912 00	1737	30	33 "	75 90
		454 years.	54,157 00			635 weeks.	1461 30

Average expense of old cases,	.	.	.	2166 20
Whole expense of 25 old cases,	.	.	.	54,157 00
Average expense of recent cases,	.	.	.	58 45
Whole expense of 25 recent cases till recovered,	.	.	.	1461 30

The results of this table are so striking, and show so conclusively the importance of early admission to the insane hospitals, that many other institutions have instituted the same inquiry with similar results.

In the report of 1840, the number of years that the 25 old cases had been insane, was 413; the whole expense of their support during that time, \$47,590 00; the average, \$1,903 60. The time that the 25 recent cases had been confined, was 556 weeks; the expense, \$1,400 00; the average, \$56 00.

In 1841, whole cost of 25 old cases, - - - \$49,248 00

Average, - - - - - 1,969 00

Whole cost of 25 recent cases, - - - 1,330 50

Average, - - - - - 52 22

In 1842, whole expense of 25 old cases, - - - \$50,611 00

Average, - - - - - 2,020 00

Whole expense of 25 recent cases, - - - 1,130 00

Average, - - - - - 45 20

In the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, 1842, twenty old cases cost \$28,288 00

Average, - - - - - 1,414 40

Twenty recent cases cost, - - - - - 1,281 00

Average, - - - - - 64 05

In Maine, 1842, whole expense of 12 old cases, - - \$25,300 00

Average, - - - - - 2,108 33

Whole expense of 12 recent cases, - - - 426 00

Average, - - - - - 35 10

In Staunton, Va., whole expense of 20 old cases, - - \$41,633 00

Average, - - - - - 2,082 65

Whole expense of 20 recent cases, - - - 1,265 00

Average, - - - - - 63 25

TABLE 12.

Showing the duration of Insanity, the ages and civil state of the Patients in the Hospital, admitted last year and previous years.

	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
Duration before admission:											
Less than 1 year,	41	56	48	54	72	82	84	75	81	106	129
From 1 to 5 years,	27	29	37	37	58	50	63	56	52	58	62
" 5 to 10 "	27	14	15	13	14	16	18	15	12	13	15
" 10 to 20 "	31	6	5	11	14	8	10	10	10	5	7
" 20 to 30 "	12	4	0	2	4	7	1	3	4	5	1
" 30 to 40 "	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	4	1
Unknown,	12	8	7	6	5	13	2	1	4	7	5
	153	119	113	125	168	177	179	162	163	198	220
Duration with those remaining at the end of each year:											
Less than 1 year,	26	22	21	11	29	28	34	28	32	40	45
From 1 to 5 years,	23	25	22	39	51	65	69	75	74	89	74
" 5 to 10 "	20	24	34	35	38	44	44	52	53	38	55
" 10 to 20 "	28	24	29	35	41	41	52	52	45	37	52
" 20 to 30 "	7	5	3	7	11	18	14	13	15	18	19
" 30 to 40 "	2	2	4	2	2	3	4	5	4	6	4
Unknown,	8	16	6	9	13	19	12	11	9	10	6
	114	118	119	138	185	218	229	236	232	238	255
Ages of patients when admitted:											
Under 20 years,	2	12	4	11	13	17	10	10	7	14	15
From 20 to 30 years,	34	31	23	29	58	47	47	46	50	55	48
" 30 to 40 "	46	31	36	32	34	51	49	40	45	44	62
" 40 to 50 "	35	31	28	26	31	32	30	34	31	46	39
" 50 to 60 "	14	8	13	14	13	20	21	21	19	24	38
" 60 to 70 "	17	5	6	13	12	8	14	6	9	12	11
" 70 to 80 "	3	0	3	0	7	2	8	5	1	2	5
Over 80 years,	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	153	119	113	125	168	177	179	162	163	198	220
Civil state of patients when admitted:											
Single,	92	71	52	68	94	101	80	75	82	108	92
Married,	38	40	46	49	61	65	75	71	63	76	103
Widows,	12	4	8	6	11	5	17	12	13	12	17
Widowers,	11	4	7	2	2	6	7	4	5	2	8
	153	119	113	125	168	177	179	162	163	198	220

The operation, especially as to recoveries and improvements, has been particularly favorable the past year, as 129 cases of less duration than one year, and 62, less than two years, has afforded a favorable class for cure. The recovery of *one hundred and sixteen* cases is the result of these favorable admissions.

With our present great number of patients, (255,) only 45 cases remain in which insanity was of less duration than one year when admitted, leaving 210 cases of more than one year's continuance.

For the first time since the Hopital was opened the number of married persons admitted has exceeded the number of the single, if we except widows and widowers, (103 to 92.)

In most of the British and American institutions the number of single persons admitted exceed the married by a considerable number. Celibacy unquestionably favors insanity.

TABLE 13.

*Showing the comparative Curability of Insanity treated at different periods of Disease.*

	Total of Cases	Total of ea. Sex.	Cured or Cura- ble.	Incurable.
Of less duration than 1 year,	878	-	-	-
Males, - - -	-	395	349	47
Females, - - -	-	432	387	45
From 1 to 2 years,	310	-	-	-
Males, - - -	-	153	85	68
Females, - - -	-	157	99	58
From 2 to 5 years,	282	-	-	-
Males, - - -	-	165	53	112
Females, - - -	-	117	44	73
From 5 to 10 years,	174	-	-	-
Males, - - -	-	95	12	83
Females, - - -	-	79	12	67
From 10 to 15 years,	98	-	-	-
Males, - - -	-	53	4	49
Females, - - -	-	45	2	43
From 15 to 20 years,	36	-	-	-
Males, - - -	-	24	1	23
Females, - - -	-	12	0	12
From 20 to 25 years,	25	-	-	-
Males, - - -	-	14	0	14
Females, - - -	-	11	0	11
From 25 to 30 years,	8	-	-	-
Males, - - -	-	6	0	6
Females, - - -	-	2	0	2
Over 30 years,	11	-	-	-
Males, - - -	-	5	0	5
Females, - - -	-	6	0	6

Some unknown.

The number of recoveries given in the table, of that class of patients whose insanity is of less duration than one year, continues to be such as to inspire a hope that at some future time, if the time has not already

arrived, insanity will be lessened, and especially that a less number of cases will go into a hopeless condition.

There are not now half a dozen cases in this Hospital, that entered it as recent cases, who have failed to recover, and become incurable and hopeless ; and most of those which have left us are complicated with epilepsy, palsy, or such general prostration of health as to render them hopeless independent of their insanity.

I think it is not too much to assume that insanity, unconnected with such complications, is more curable than any other disease of equal severity ; more likely to be cured than intermittent fever, pneumonia, or rheumatism. If this be true, then this department of medical science has kept pace with, or overtaken, others which have heretofore been considered quite in advance of it.

TABLE 14.

*Showing the comparative Curability of Insanity attacking at different Ages.*

	Total of Cases.	Total of each Sex		
			Curable.	Incurable.
Under 20, .	209			
Males, .	.	106	44	62
Females, .	.	103	69	34
From 20 to 25, .	254			
Males, .	.	138	70	68
Females, .	.	116	77	39
From 25 to 30, .	238			
Males, .	.	130	68	62
Females, .	.	108	70	38
From 30 to 35, .	249			
Males, .	.	134	70	64
Females, .	.	115	74	41
From 35 to 40, .	200			
Males, .	.	90	47	43
Females, .	.	110	69	41
From 40 to 45, .	162			
Males, .	.	85	56	29
Females, .	.	77	50	27
From 45 to 50, .	130			
Males, .	.	61	42	19
Females, .	.	69	55	14
From 50 to 55, .	112			
Males, .	.	51	33	18
Females, .	.	61	43	18
From 55 to 60, .	60			
Males, .	.	28	18	10
Females, .	.	32	21	11
From 60 to 65, .	48			
Males, .	.	23	18	5
Females, .	.	25	17	8
From 65 to 70, .	29			
Males, .	.	20	13	7
Females, .	.	9	7	2
From 70 to 75, .	18			
Males, .	.	11	5	6
Females, .	.	7	7	0
Over 75, .	12			
Males, .	.	6	3	3
Females, .	.	6	0	6

Of patients under 20 years of age, males do not recover in common proportions, but females recover favorably. By the table it appears

that more than two-thirds of the females recover. So, also, of females between the ages of *twenty* and *twenty-five*, nearly *two-thirds* recover, while only about *fifty* per cent. of the males recover.

The rate of recovery increases till the ages of 45 and 50, when at its maximum both sexes recover in proportion of from 75 to 86 per cent.

These results are inexplicable, and may not hold true elsewhere, but have been constantly presented here.

Of *sixty-nine* females between the ages of *forty-five* and *fifty*, *fifty-five* recovered, and *fourteen* only failed to recover.

TABLE 15.

*Showing the relation of Cause to Recovery.*

PHYSICAL CAUSES.	Whole Number.	No. of each Sex.	Curable.	Incurable.
Ill health, puerperal, followed fever, measles, wounds of the heads, &c. . .	356			
Males, . . .	.	79	43	36
Females, . . .	.	277	195	82
Intemperance, . . .	239			
Males, . . .	.	213	111	102
Females, . . .	.	26	14	12
Masturbation and its results, debility, weakness, &c. .	133			
Males, . . .	.	119	32	87
Females, . . .	.	14	1	13
Epilepsy, . . .	45			
Males, . . .	.	40	4	36
Females, . . .	.	5	0	5
Palsy, . . .	28			
Males, . . .	.	19	4	15
Females, . . .	.	9	1	8
MORAL CAUSES.				
Religious, including Mor- monism, Millerism, Fanat- icism, Followers of Knapp, &c. . .	151			
Males, . . .	.	78	54	24
Females, . . .	.	73	48	25
Afflictions, trouble, love, fright, fear of death, fu- ture punishment, poverty, &c. . .	411			
Males, . . .	.	164	95	69
Females, . . .	.	247	149	98

Cause unknown in many cases.

The forms of insanity arising from ill health, particularly in females, are curable in a large proportion, as seen by the table. Even when insanity arises from other causes, attention to health and restoration of soundness to the bodily powers often removes it. Strict attention should be given to the condition of the functions of other organs than the brain, for insanity is often secondary from disease of other organs that sympathize strongly with the brain.

TABLE 16.

*Showing the Causes of Insanity as affecting persons pursuing different Occupations.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Intemper. nre.	Ill H <sup>e</sup> -lit.	Masturbation.	Domestic Afflict'n.	Religions.	Property.	Disappointed Af- fection.	Disappointed Am- bition.	Epilepsy.	Wounds on the Head.	Jealousy	Fright.
Farmers, . . . .	146	49	10	20	17	25	16	3	0	6	1	2 0
Shoemakers, . . . .	51	8	4	22	4	0	3	1	0	1	1	0 1
Printers, . . . .	14	0	0	11	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0 0
Laborers, . . . .	81	53	1	13	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0 1
Seamen, . . . .	45	25	1	4	2	5	6	0	0	0	0	2 0
Merchants, . . . .	56	10	1	27	2	2	13	0	0	1	0	0 0
Carpenters, . . . .	37	14	5	6	1	3	5	1	0	1	0	0 1
Blacksmiths, . . . .	10	3	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0 0
Students, . . . .	23	0	2	17	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0 0
Professional men, . . . .	16	4	0	6	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0 0
Clergymen, . . . .	6	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0 0
Lawyers, . . . .	6	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0 0
Physicians, . . . .	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0 0

The experience of the past year confirms our former views as verified by the table.

Intemperance is the prolific source of insanity with those pursuing

active occupations, and the "secret vice" with the effeminate and those who pursue sedentary employments.

These facts, extensively known, may have some influence in preventing insanity by removing causes the most appalling, inasmuch as they are voluntary.

TABLE 17.

*Showing the state of the Moon at the commencement of a paroxysm of excitement in 97 cases of Periodical Insanity, amounting in all to 728 paroxysms. Also the relation of the Moon to the 136 Deaths that have occurred in the Hospital.*

Number of Paroxysms each day.					Number of Deaths on each day.				
Day of the Moon.	Whole No.	Male.	Female.	Day of the Qr.	Day of the Moon.	Whole No.	Male.	Female.	Day of the Qr.
1	19	11	8	1	1	1	1	0	1
2	44	23	21	2	2	8	6	2	2
3	25	13	12	3	3	9	3	6	3
4	31	14	17	4	4	4	2	2	4
5	24	10	14	5	5	8	4	4	5
6	30	14	16	6	6	6	4	2	6
7	39	19	20	7	7	6	0	6	7
End of 1st qr.					End of 1st qr.				
8	36	18	18	1	8	3	1	2	1
9	24	14	10	2	9	8	2	6	2
10	18	7	11	3	10	2	2	0	3
11	26	11	15	4	11	3	1	2	4
12	23	13	10	5	12	4	2	2	5
13	26	14	12	6	13	8	2	2	6
14	32	12	20	7	14	4	2	2	7
End of 2d qr.					End of 2d qr.				
15	29	14	15	1	15	3	3	0	1
16	20	9	11	2	16	9	6	3	2
17	29	16	13	3	17	6	3	3	3
18	14	7	7	4	18	0	0	0	4
19	21	14	7	5	19	2	1	1	5
20	23	17	6	6	20	8	5	3	6
21	30	16	14	7	21	7	4	3	7
End of 3d qr.					End of 3d qr.				
22	27	12	15	1	22	2	1	1	1
23	32	12	20	2	23	2	1	1	2
24	32	15	17	3	24	6	2	4	3
25	23	8	15	4	25	7	4	3	4
26	24	12	12	5	26	4	2	2	5
27	13	4	9	6	27	0	0	0	6
28	14	7	7	7	28	6	4	2	7
Paroxysms,	728				Deaths,	136			

Our moon tables have been referred to in the English periodicals, and some importance is attached to the record. I have deemed it wise to continue the table as we first commenced it, that facts may be accumulated for the use of those who may wish to profit by them.

The number of paroxysms has been increased to 728, adding 52 to the record of last year, and five additional cases of this form of insanity. Two cases, now in the institution, which had paroxysms every *second* month, have materially improved after great regularity of occurrence for nearly twenty years. One passed *six months* without a paroxysm, and then they occurred again. The other has been four months free from excitement and continues to be so at the present time.

Dr. Allen, and Dr. Daguire, physician of the Lunatic Hospital at Chambery, Savoy, still maintain very strenuously that the moon exercises a constant and real influence upon insane people.

The *twenty-two* deaths that occurred in the Hospital the last year, were in the following proportions, arranged according to Dr. Allen's theory: 10 occurred at the periods of the new and full moon, and 12 at the quadratures, the same days being taken that Dr. Allen directs. So far as this goes it does not sustain the theory.

The whole number of deaths which have occurred in the hospital, 136, arranged according to this theory of Dr. Allen, present the following results: At the new and full moon, 66 deaths occurred; at the quadratures, 70 deaths occurred, a fraction against the theory, as he would have most deaths at the periods of excitement, the new and full moon.

The records of the Retreat, near York, England, for forty years, furnish 73 deaths at the new and full moon, and 65 the first and last quarter.

TABLE 18.

Of Per Cent.

	Ave.	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
Recovery of cases of duration less than 1 year, . . .	87 $\frac{3}{5}$	82	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	91	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Per cent. of recoveries of all discharged, . . .	51 $\frac{1}{4}$	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	57	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	53	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	46	57
Per cent. recovered of old cases, . . .	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{5}{6}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{5}$	16	29

Per cent. of Cases from the most prominent Causes each year.

	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
Ill health, . . . .	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{3}{8}$	15 $\frac{10}{11}$
Religious, . . . .	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
The affections, . . .	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	16	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	9
Concern'g property,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
Intemperance, . . .	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	24	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Masturbation, . . .	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3

There have been admitted to the Hospital, since it was opened in 1833, 828 cases, of duration less than one year.

In the same time there have been discharged, recovered, of recent cases 619; 619 of 828; which is a fraction less than 75 per cent. Deduct from this number 38 deaths, and 45 recent cases now in the Hospital; 83 from 828; and there remains 745, of which 619 is 83 per cent.

There have been in the Hospital 1777 cases, of which 792 have recovered, which is 45 per cent.

	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
Per cent. of Deaths of all in the Hospital ea. year,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Per cent. of deaths of the whole number, 136 of 1777, is . . . . .										7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Per cent. of deaths of the average number of the last year, 22 of 244, is										9

The average per cent. of recoveries for eleven years, of those dis-

charged, continues high, and is a very little improved this year. Our success with old cases has been unusually good this year.

Owing to the large number of recent cases admitted, 129, the per cent. of recoveries of this class, on the admitted, is somewhat diminished; but the per cent. on all the admitted, of the discharged recovered, has increased from 43 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 45 per cent.

### DIET.

The diet used in the insane hospitals in this country is plain and substantial, differing but little in the institutions generally. Some may allow more luxuries than others, but it is substantially the same.

In the British institutions there is a great variation in the diet of the different classes. In some of them they make *five* or *six* classes, each having different food. In this country we make little distinction in the ordinary diet, directing from time to time such as particular individuals may require.

Few patients in this hospital complain of the quantity or quality of the food. It is never the same two days in succession. The articles of food provided are always the best the market affords, and all are allowed as much as they desire, or can take with propriety.

Of the 261 patients now in the hospital, 250 go to the table, drink tea and coffee, and take their food with knives and forks from a common earthern plate. The few who have their food served in separate dishes have equally good diet, but are in apartments having no common room for meals, so that they take them alone. Fruits are served plentifully at the season of them, besides the articles in the prescribed and regular diet. About a barrel of apples a day is used in the season of them, which is nearly half the year. Berries are used freely when plenty, and dry fruits occasionally.

#### *Diet of the State Lunatic Hospital.*

SUNDAY. Breakfast: coffee, bread, butter, fish and potatoes, hashed. Dinner: water, bread, butter, cheese, crackers. Supper: tea, bread, butter, cheese, cake.

MONDAY. Breakfast: coffee, bread, butter, cold meat, warm potatoes. Dinner: water, boiled meat, two kinds, vegetables, bread, butter, pudding and molasses. Supper: tea, toast or biscuit, bread, butter, cheese.

TUESDAY. Breakfast: coffee, bread, butter, meat and potatoes,

hashed. Dinner: water, roast meat, vegetables, bread, butter. Supper: tea, bread, butter, cheese, plain cake.

WEDNESDAY. Breakfast: coffee, bread, butter, meat, warm potatoes, sometimes hashed. Dinner: water, stewed beans or peas, meat, bread, butter, sometimes fresh fish instead of beans and peas. Supper: tea or cocoa, bread, butter, cheese, cake.

THURSDAY. Breakfast: coffee, bread, butter, warmed beans or peas, warm potatoes, or fish and potatoes, hashed. Dinner: water, soup, fresh meat, vegetables, bread, butter. Supper: tea, bread, butter, cheese, pie or cake.

FRIDAY. Breakfast: coffee, bread, butter, hashed fresh meat and potatoes. Dinner: water, boiled meat, two kinds, vegetables, bread, butter, pudding and molasses. Supper: tea, bread, butter, cheese, baked potatoes, cake.

SATURDAY. Breakfast: coffee, bread, butter, hashed meat and potatoes. Dinner: water, fish, vegetables, bread, butter, rice and molasses. Supper: tea, bread, butter, cheese, sauce or honey.

Corn and rye bread and wheat bread are both used, as individuals prefer. When we speak of "vegetables," besides potatoes, which are always on the table at dinner, except Sundays, we have in the season of them green peas, beans, corn, squashes, turnips, beets, onions, cabbage, tomatoes, asparagus, &c., most of which we raise in abundance in our garden and use freely. Salt, pepper, mustard and vinegar are used as condiments. The milk of twelve cows is used in the establishment. Fruit, bread, or pudding and milk, is sometimes a substitute for other meals.

The next table is the diet table of the *New Hampshire Asylum*, lately established at Concord. Diet of all in the asylum, except in particular cases, where another is prescribed.

SUNDAY. Breakfast: hashed fish with potatoes, butter. Dinner: bread, butter, cheese. Supper: warm baked beans and pork, butter.

MONDAY. Breakfast: cold meat, warm potatoes, flapjacks or pancakes. Dinner: boiled beef and pork, pudding, molasses, butter. Supper: nutcakes, cheese, butter.

TUESDAY. Breakfast: warm biscuit, butter, hashed meat and potatoes. Dinner: roast beef or pork, vegetables. Supper: gingerbread, butter, cheese.

WEDNESDAY. Breakfast: cold meat or stewed with potatoes, butter.

Dinner: meat, soup with potatoes, pie, cheese, or pot pie. Supper: baked potatoes or sweet bread, butter.

THURSDAY. Breakfast: codfish broiled or stewed, broiled steak, potatoes, butter. Dinner: boiled beef and pork, potatoes, rice, molasses, butter. Supper: cake, gingerbread, butter.

FRIDAY. Breakfast: hashed meat and potatoes, toast or warm biscuit, butter. Dinner: stewed pork and peas, or broiled steak, or fried fish, or fried pork and potatoes. Supper: pie, butter, cheese.

SATURDAY. Breakfast: fresh meat or ham, potatoes, butter. Dinner: boiled codfish, rice, molasses, butter, potatoes. Supper: butter, apple sauce.

Weak coffee for breakfast, water for dinner, weak tea or shells for supper. Corn and rye bread and wheat bread on the table at each meal. Milk, when plenty, for one or more of the galleries for supper. Fresh meat in cold weather substituted for salt meat.

The following is the diet of the *Boston Hospital*, which is purely a pauper establishment, and admits no other patients:

For breakfast, daily, coffee, chocolate or shells, and bread.

For supper, daily, tea sweetened with sugar, chocolate or shells, bread, cheese twice a week, gingerbread or plain cake twice a week.

For dinner. Sunday: cold corned beef with potatoes. Monday: pork and beans, rice pudding. Tuesday: fresh fish and vegetables. Wednesday: roast beef, mutton, lamb or veal, and vegetables. Thursday: beef soup and rice pudding. Friday: salt fish with vegetables. Saturday: same as Wednesday.

The native fruits of the season.

*Diet of the Pennsylvania Hospital.*

Breakfast: bread, butter, with occasionally fish and potatoes, coffee and chocolate, both, to suit different tastes.

Dinner: boiled or roast beef, veal, mutton or pork, with a variety of vegetables, puddings, pies, or the fruits of the season, as apples, peaches, melons, &c. for dessert. Bread at pleasure.

*Diet of the Western Virginia Asylum, Staunton.*

“ Wheat and corn bread, the various fresh meats with which the country abounds, bacon, poultry, butter, molasses, coffee, tea, milk, and a great variety of vegetables.”

*Diet of the Carlow (Irish) Asylum.*

Breakfast: 1 quart of stirabout, a gruel made of 8 oz. of oatmeal,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a quart of new milk.

Dinner: 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of potatoes, 1 pint of mixed milk, (new and sour milk mixed,) 8 oz. of beef. Tuesday, 1 pint of soup.

Supper: half a pound of bread, 1 pint of mixed milk.

*Diet at the Belfast Asylum.*

Breakfast at 9 o'clock, always. For *males*, 1 quart of stirabout, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  pints of new or mixed milk. For *females*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  pints of stirabout, 1 pint of new or mixed milk.

Dinner. Sundays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays: *Males*, 3 lbs. of potatoes, 1 quart of soup. *Females*, 3 lbs. of potatoes, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  pints of soup.

Dinner. Monday, Friday, Saturday: *Males*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of potatoes, 1 pint of mixed milk. *Females*, 3 lbs. of potatoes, 1 pint of mixed milk.

Supper. *Males*, 8 oz. of bread,  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint milk. *Females*, 6 oz. of bread,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of milk.

Convalescents and laborers have 4 oz. of boiled meat every other day.

*Diet at the Lancaster Asylum.*

Porridge for breakfast every day; *thick porridge* on Wednesday.

Dinner: scouce, (soup with potatoes and other vegetables) on Sunday; Monday, roast mutton; Tuesday, boiled beef and soup; Wednesday, roast beef; Thursday, scouce; Friday, potatoe pie; Saturday, scouce. *Females*, porridge every day for breakfast; *thick porridge*, Saturday; scouce, Sundays, Mondays and Wednesdays; Thursday, roast beef; Friday, boiled beef and soup, roast mutton.

Supper: coffee and cocoa, with bread and butter for *males*, Sunday; Monday and Thursday, porridge; Tuesday and Friday, bread, cheese and beer; Wednesday and Saturday, tea, bread and butter. *Females*, tea, bread and butter; Sunday and Wednesday, coffee or cocoa and bread and butter on the other days of the week.

*Lincoln Asylum, England.*

*Males*, breakfast, 6 oz. bread, 1 pint boiled milk. *Females*, breakfast, 5 oz. bread; tea, 1 pint.

Dinner. *Males*, bread, 3 oz.; meat cooked and bones, 4 oz.; vegetables, 10 oz. *Females*, same as the males.

Supper. *Males*, bread toasted and buttered, 5 oz.; tea, 1 pint.

Sunday, roast beef; Monday, boiled mutton; Tuesday, boiled beef; Wednesday, boiled beef, or cold meat warmed, with one pint of soup for half the patients; Thursday, boiled mutton; Friday, boiled beef; Saturday, boiled beef, or cold meat and one pint of soup for half the patients.

I do not quite understand to what class this last allowance is made. I copy the report.

*Diet at the Retreat, York, England.*

Breakfast: coffee, bread, butter, toast, &c. Lowest class, bread and milk.

Dinner: roast or boiled joints, potatoes, &c.; plain fruits or rice pudding; fish, game or poultry when in season; beer or water. The lower classes have no game or poultry, but have occasional hashes.

Supper: tea, bread, butter, toast, or bread and milk, porridge.

A plain, simple, but substantial diet is generally best for the insane. No greater error is committed than drenching the bowels of such patients with active or cooling purges, abstracting blood freely, or placing them upon a low and insufficient diet.

In proportion to their number, more of the abstemious become insane than of those who live generously, but temperately.

The strength which the insane sometimes exhibit arises from excitement and impulse, not from great power. The insane, in general, are not as strong or capable of enduring as much as their attendants and other laboring men. They have rarely too much blood, but the blood is unequally distributed. The brain is irritable, but not inflamed, and not often, in mania, congested. The maniac has not a condition of the brain that requires depletion, but an irritable one, that needs cool applications, and quieting remedies and regimen. Cold water and ice are much more likely to remove his excitement than bleeding and starvation. Narcotics will control him and make him quiet and rational, while he would grow worse if treated with severity, and be less likely to recover.

The British physicians have learned not to bleed in mania, but the American physicians have not. While I have been writing this sheet a patient has been brought to my care, spare, pale and feeble, who has been copiously bled *four* times in *ten* days, and yet is not the less excited. It may be difficult to cure him in his present state, for he is in great danger of becoming fatuous, but if he should recover, it will probably take a longer time to remove the effects of his remedies than to cure his insanity. I have seen many such cases.

Insanity frequently seems to be produced by insufficient diet. Some time since a young man, a student in one of the New England colleges, was brought to this hospital apparently in complete dementia. He had lost all decency of appearance, was regardless of the calls of nature, and was incapable of expressing one idea, or answering a question correctly, even in monosyllables. He was poor, and, in order to get through college, he took the plainest and cheapest food. For three months before he became insane he eat nothing but brown bread and molasses, and drank water only. It was observed by his instructors that he became a dull scholar, but no one thought him affected by his diet till the symptoms of insanity were suddenly developed, and in a very few days he was placed in my care. I gave him narcotics and a generous diet; he soon mended, and his appetite became voracious. At first, he partook moderately of animal food, but afterwards took it freely. When his strength would permit he began to labor. He usually took *four or five* full meals daily. His recovery was very rapid and favorable. He gained *forty* pounds of flesh in less than *three* months, and was, in a short time, able to resume his studies and finish his collegiate course with honor. He is now settled in the ministry, enjoys good health and a sound mind, never having failed to pursue his generous living.

Some months ago a lady came under my care, who, by the advice of her physician, had lived very sparingly for six months, to remove the most deep and settled melancholy. She continued to lose ground and became more and more feeble and depressed. She was recommended by her physician to place herself under my care. When I first saw her she was under the greatest apprehensions of evil; a deep gloom had settled upon her mind, which was attended by emaciation and total loss of physical energy. I immediately changed her course of living, gave her narcotic and tonic remedies, and a generous diet. She rode daily, spent her time in cheerful society, and engaged in sports and amusements, particularly in dancing, which was apparently very beneficial to her. She gained *twenty* pounds of flesh in *forty* days, had a good appetite, relished her food well, and improved in the most favorable manner. After a time she partially relapsed, but has recovered again, and is now with her friends in a very comfortable state.

When the health improves and the patient gains flesh, we look forward to radical improvement of the mind in most recent cases, even if no other change is apparent. A case of the kind is now under our care, which was so hopeless in its appearance and connected with a cause

which is so fatal to the intellect, that we nearly despaired of him. Some time ago his health appeared better, he gained flesh; his mind continued for some time in a bad state, but lately he has become quiet and intelligent, and there is now strong hope that he will recover; indeed he may now be considered nearly well.

### THE NEW ENGLAND AND OTHER AMERICAN ASYLUMS.

In looking over the reports of the institutions for the insane, to obtain the statistics here presented, I have been impressed with the excellent character of the New England institutions. They admit about 1500 residents annually; are all conducted on the most enlightened principles, and, having no hobbies, are pursuing their way with unparalleled success, under the guidance of men of science, medical experience and practical wisdom. They are ornaments to the country and a benefit to the human family. Since this hospital went into operation in 1833, with two exceptions, they have all been erected.

The oldest is the *McLean Asylum*, which, with a small beginning, received its first patient in 1818. Under the care of Dr. Rufus Wyman, its first superintendent, it gained a high reputation, which has been more than sustained by his successors, Drs. Lee and Bell, the last of whom now manages it with great skill and success.

The second is the *Retreat for the Insane, at Hartford, Ct.* The first superintendent of this institution was Dr. Todd, a distinguished scholar, medical philosopher, and philanthropist. Under his care the Retreat gained a name for humanity and success, which was unparalleled in the history of similar institutions at that day. Its high reputation has since been sustained by Drs. Fuller, Brigham and Butler, the last of whom has recently been elected its superintendent. He has carried into the Retreat experience, active business habits, and medical skill, which will insure its prosperity.

The institutions which have been more recently erected, are the *Vermont Asylum*, at Brattleboro', under the superintendence of the indefatigable Dr. Rockwell; the *Maine Hospital*, at first under the care of Dr. Knapp, now superintended by Dr. Ray, well known as the author of an approved work on Jurisprudence of Insanity; the *New Hampshire Asylum*, now in care of Dr. Chandler, who was my fellow laborer for nine years in this hospital, and who carried into that institution, not only a great share of discretion and prudence, but also an amount of experience which few men of his age possess; and the *Bos-*

*Boston Lunatic Hospital*, which is strictly a pauper asylum. This hospital was first under the care of Dr. Butler, now superintendent of the Retreat, Hartford. It is now under the charge of Dr. Stedman, and is a well conducted hospital, very creditable to the city of Boston.

The number of residents in these institutions, as shown by the last report of each, is as follows, viz: in the McLean, 271; Hartford, 172; Brattleboro', 224; Maine, 141; New Hampshire, 135; South Boston, 157; State Lunatic, 458; making in all 1558. In my opinion no equal number of insane persons have ever, in any place, been managed with more skill, humanity, and success.

The institutions in other states of the union have become numerous; all have fair reputations, and some of them are of equal merit with our own New England hospitals. Of these none has gained greater celebrity than the *Ohio Lunatic Asylum*, at Columbus, in that state, which, from its beginning, has been superintended by Dr. W. M. Awl. Among the many distinguished men connected with asylums in this country no one has acquired a higher reputation than this gentleman. With a mind of uncommon activity, a benevolence reaching not only to the wants of the insane, but to every other class of human sufferers, he has gained himself a name for philanthropy, as imperishable as the institution which he has fostered and sustained. For his present field of labor he is particularly well fitted, and the institution under his care takes rank with the best in the country.

One of the most splendid and extensive establishments for the insane in this country is at *Utica, N. Y.* It has received a large number of the unfortunate insane from the common receptacles of the state, as well as from among the higher walks of life. It has not yet completed the first year of its existence. Under the care of its wise and experienced superintendent, Dr. Brigham, it will not fail to attain a celebrity equal to any other, and must do an immense amount of good in the progress of its existence.

The *Bloomingdale Asylum*, near New York, under the care of Dr. Wilson; the *Pennsylvania Hospital*, Philadelphia, superintended by Dr. Kirkbride; the *Frankford Asylum*, near that city, under the care of the Friends; the *Virginia Institutions*, at Staunton and Williamsburg, under the supervision of Drs. Stribling and Galt; and the *Maryland Hospital*, in the care of Dr. Fisher, have all a high reputation, and are doing much for the comfort and cure of the insane of the several states in which they are located.

There are also institutions for the insane in Kentucky, Georgia, Ten-

nessee, and South Carolina, but their reports have not reached me, and I am not able to give their statistics or name their superintendents.

All the American hospitals for the insane must be able to accommodate from *three* to *four thousand* patients. They must relieve a vast amount of suffering of patients and anxiety of friends. They are probably not surpassed for custodial care, or remedial treatment, by any institutions in the world.

*Eleven* years ago all the institutions in the United States did not admit annually as many patients as have been resident in this hospital the past year ; and their condition, with a few exceptions, was far from being good. There were not then more than 100 patients in the New England institutions in a year, while now, as we have seen, there are more than 1500.

All the institutions in the United States, except this hospital, are in the care of comparatively young men, all of whom have assumed their stations since I occupied this place. I know them all personally, that I have named, some more and some less intimately. They have all high claims to public confidence, have good talents, and sterling merits as men and as physicians. Long may they occupy the stations which they now fill, and live, as I have done, to see these charities multiply in a ten-fold ratio around them, till they are commensurate with the wants of the community.

A great revolution has been made in Europe within a few years in discarding personal restraints. For this improvement the old world is indebted to Dr. Charlesworth of Lincoln, Dr. Conolly of Hanwell, Dr. Brown of the Crichton Asylum, Dumfries, assisted by other kindred spirits in Great Britain, by which they have greatly ameliorated the condition of the insane in the institutions which they superintend, and awakened a spirit of improvement which has pervaded the whole kingdom.

Restraints were never common in this country as in Europe, and though not wholly abandoned, are rarely used to any great extent.

I have been more or less intimately connected with institutions of this character for the last twenty years, and have had the care of nearly eighteen hundred patients within the last eleven years, yet I never saw a leg-lock, a tranquilizing chair, or a muffled hand garment ; neither have I seen a strait waistcoat for ten years, nor any other instrument of severe restraint.

## IMPROVEMENTS AND AMUSEMENTS.

In the course of the autumn a building has been erected between the centre building of the hospital and the chapel, which is *seventy-six* feet long and *twenty-five* feet wide, in which have been fitted up a commodious office *twenty-four* feet square, two small sleeping apartments, and a hall *forty* feet by *twenty-four*, which is admirably adapted to the wants of the establishment. This hall opens directly into the chapel by folding-doors *seventeen* feet wide, and will furnish accommodations for 150 or 200 more worshippers, when the enlargement of the hospital, which is now in progress, shall be completed and ready for occupants. In this room the matron now holds her parties twice a month, at which times from 75 to 100 females assemble and unite in labor and enjoy social intercourse. These parties, in this commodious room, have become more than usually interesting and advantageous. The work, at these parties, is done wholly for the institution; any individual would be frowned upon who should exhibit her own work on these occasions. Many beautiful articles are here manufactured and kept for sale to increase the library. Such persons as prefer to do it make garments and bedding for the household. The matron presides, assisted by the members of the family, who always attend with the supervisor, and as many attendants and assistants as can be spared from other important duties.

The hall is large, high, well lighted and easily ventilated, and forms a fine room for these assemblages, which have heretofore been pleasant but limited for want of an apartment to admit all who would be profited by meeting on these and similar occasions.

In the same hall we now hold our dancing parties, twice a month. These parties have never before been so well conducted, or afforded so much real enjoyment. From 75 to 100 individuals, of both sexes, assemble here to spend a few hours socially, to enjoy a season of relaxation from the tedium of confinement, to dance, and to witness the amusement, which seems to be as much enjoyed by the spectators as by those who partake of the sport of the evening. These parties are always conducted by the assistant physician, and the utmost order and decorum prevails at them as well as at those under the supervision of the matron.

Every Saturday evening a religious meeting is held in this hall, which continues one hour. The meeting is conducted by the chaplain,

who explains, in a familiar way, some portion of scripture ; prayers are offered, and sacred music increases the interest of the season.

Thus, in this room, appropriately named MARTHA JOHONNOT, in honor of the noble spirited woman who gave a munificent legacy to add to the accommodations and increase the benefits of this establishment, those assemble who like to enjoy the social hour, and engage in benevolent labor at the matron's parties, those who are fond of music and the dance, and those who like to devote an hour, on the approach of the Sabbath, to solemn thoughts and contemplations which are fitted to prepare for the duties of the succeeding day.

In this hall, in the chapel on the sabbath, and at the singing parties, the sexes come together, but at no other time in any considerable number in the hospital.

The learned Jacobi has lately questioned whether, in institutions for the insane, the sexes should not be in separate establishments, having no intercourse or communication with each other, and especially when in the same institution, they should not be wholly separated, even in the church in which they assemble for religious worship, having a high partition raised above their heads between them, so that no opportunity should be had of seeing each other.

From this opinion I entirely dissent. The intercourse of the sexes in institutions of this kind is as favorable as elsewhere. The influence they have upon each other every where else, in schools, churches, and the social circle, when judiciously admitted, is equally favorable here. I would increase rather than diminish it, and in the hospital would encourage walks, games, and especially dances, in which the intelligent and convalescent patients should be brought together, under the guidance of their attendants, and hold free and pleasant intercourse. Especially would I have them assemble together for religious worship on the Sabbath, at singing parties, and other seasons of social enjoyment.

The influence of the sexes is reciprocal every where, and, when properly directed, has a favorable effect on both.

We have been too much disposed to consider the insane as making an exception to all the rules of intercourse so useful in civilized society, but they apply in full force to them when not excited, and especially when convalescent. Indeed there can be no question but that the best way to treat the insane is to do to them and by them as to other individuals, keeping out of sight as far as practicable their peculiarities, never speaking of them unless to admonish them to avoid the excesses that grow out of them, to encourage self-respect and rational conduct,

get them into habits of order and accustomed channels of duty and employment, and, as disease wears away, they will discover no peculiarity or difference arising from estrangement of conduct while insane.

The intercourse of the sexes in the social circle, and in religious duty, will greatly aid this important work, and should always be encouraged in such cases as are admissible.

If a patient, when he has recovered, goes out of his ward as the prisoner goes out of his cell, every thing for a season will appear singular to him, and it will be very strange if he does not appear eccentric and unnatural, and even give his friends the impression that he has not recovered. But let him be accustomed to society before he leaves the hospital, and he will feel right and appear well.

We find our new hall in constant requisition for the games and active sports which convalescent patients enjoy, and from which they receive much benefit.

The amusements out of doors continue to be walking, riding, &c. One carriage is constantly employed, and two others are more or less used. The good old Johonnot horse, now supposed to be 37 years old, contributes his full share to these amusements, and bears his labors and his age admirably. The usual house games are continued, with the addition of such new ones as we are able to procure.

## LABOR.

Our estimation of the value of labor has not diminished by the experience of the past year. The farm and garden have been thoroughly attended to, and the quality and quantity of the articles raised have exceeded the usual production.

The laborers are the happiest and most healthy class of patients in the hospital; many convalescents would be completely miserable without labor, and their recovery would be retarded, if not prevented, if they were deprived of it.

When the excitement of a violent patient has so far subsided as to enable him, with great effort, to exercise self control, he then calls for labor, and will expend the excitement in this way, advantageously to himself and the institution, which without it he would find it necessary to expend in noise, violence, and mischief. This holds equally true with both sexes. Labor under such circumstances is not only a safety valve to expend diseased excitement, but it puts the patient into accus-

tomed channels of thought and action, and the mind performs rationally at labor, if insane every where else.

Convalescents are not the only persons benefited by useful employment; a large class of the incurable insane are rendered healthy and happy by it. What there is of mind remaining is kept bright and prevented from sinking into dementia by labor. No persons about the hospital are more gratified to witness production, profit and improvement than the laboring insane. They take delight in viewing the luxuriant crops in the fields and gardens, and feeling that they have contributed their share to what goes for the general good.

The melancholy patients are benefited no less than the maniacal, by labor. They need the exercise, and particularly require the mind to be diverted from gloomy contemplations, and to be made active in some way that will interest and excite them.

The agricultural and horticultural operations at the hospital materially lessen the expenses of the establishment. The profits of the farm and garden last year were nearly ten per cent. of the cost of the whole; this ten per cent. would make nearly 25 cents per week on the price of board and other expenses; this reduces the price of board 13 dollars a year for each patient. It would be well if our farm and garden could be extended, even doubled. The Commonwealth would save money by the investment. The cost of our present farm was not more than six thousand dollars. The avails of it are nearly three thousand, and very little more help is required to manage while at work than without it.

The labor done by the patients in other departments, aside from agriculture and horticulture, is as much or probably more than all the hired help do in these departments, so that it may be assumed that the patients of the hospital do as much labor as to do the whole work on the land, the avails of which is from two to three thousand dollars. If the farm could be doubled, another 25 cents could be deducted from the price of board by the profits which would accrue from it. The expense of supporting the hospital this year was a little less than \$28,000, if we had raised nothing it would have been \$30,000. With present numbers and plenty of land it might easily be reduced two or three thousand dollars more.

The excavation of the cellars for the new wings, an extent of 375 feet in length by 38 feet in width, was done principally by patients, which probably saved to the fund, which is to erect our additional building, not less than three hundred dollars.

Valuable improvements have been made on the land by ditching, walling, road-making, &c., which occupied much time, and made valuable improvements on the premises.

*The quantity of the Products of the Farm and Garden, as given in the following table, with their value as estimated by the Steward.*

Hay, 40 tons, at \$12 00, and 10 tons at \$10 00,	-	-	\$580 00
Onions, 95 bushels, at 67 cents,	-	-	63 65
Tomatoes, 30 " at 50 "	-	-	15 00
Green peas, 40 " at 100 "	-	-	40 00
Potatoes, 150 " at 25 "	-	-	37 50
Corn, 225 " at 70 "	-	-	157 50
Soft corn, 30 " at 35 "	-	-	10 50
Cabbages, 200 " at 6 "	-	-	12 00
Beets, 365 " at 25 "	-	-	91 25
Ruta Baga, 185 " at 25 "	-	-	46 25
Parsnips, 80 " at 50 "	-	-	40 00
Carrots, 1040 " at 25 "	-	-	260 00
Broom corn, 342 lbs. at 6 "	-	-	20 52
Broom corn seed, 30 bushels, at 30 "	-	-	9 00
Oats and straw, - - -	-	-	20 00
Winter squashes and pumpkins, 1000 lbs. at 1½ cents,	-	-	15 00
Garden vegetables, - - -	-	-	100 00
Corn fodder, - - -	-	-	40 00
Poultry, 150 lbs. - - -	-	-	15 00
Pasturing 12 cows, - - -	-	-	150 00
Milk, 35,040 quarts, at 4 cents, - - -	-	-	1401 60
Pork, 6,308 lbs. at 6 "	-	-	378 48
Beef, 5,867 lbs. at 5 "	-	-	293 35
Pigs sold, - - -	-	-	103 50
			<hr/> \$3900 10

The stock has been fed from the produce of the farm and garden ; a number of tons of last year's hay lay over, to be used this year.

Stock on hand, 4 oxen, 13 cows, 4 horses, 34 swine.

The following statement of the labor and expenses of the shoe shop is given by the overseer. I have before said, and now repeat, that no department of labor is more beneficial to those employed, or more convenient and useful to the establishment, than shoemaking.

Amount of work done for officers and assistants,	-	-	\$358 00
"    "    "    patients,	-	-	496 74
Custom work,	-	-	290 79
Shoes now on hand,	-	-	60 00
Stock on hand,	-	-	30 00
			<hr/>
			\$1235 53
Expended in stock and tools,	-	-	\$622 07
Wages of overseer,	-	-	230 00
Board of overseer,	-	-	100 00
Binding,	-	-	40 00
Fuel and lights,	-	-	20 00
Stock and shoes on hand at the beginning of the year,	-	-	155 00
			<hr/>
Balance,	-	-	1167 07
			<hr/>
			\$68 46

It has been our intention to place the value of shoes so as to cover expenses. This has been done so as to make the small balance of \$68 48.

In the cabinet shop much useful and profitable labor has been done, and many patients have here worked off their excitement and favored convalescence by daily employment of the customary implements of labor.

In the matress shop a large amount of labor has been done, profitable to the hospital and to those employed. All the matresses for the establishment are made there; none have been bought for many years.

The amount of labor done by the females in the hospital is commendable. They assist in washing, ironing, preparing vegetables for cooking, scrubbing and domestic labor, besides the needle work, knitting, straw braiding, &c. More than 100 females are daily employed in these various departments of useful and profitable labor. One woman has bound 871 pairs of shoes, besides making many garments, in the course of the past year.

From three to four individuals have gone to the wash room daily, and as many to the ironing room, besides casual labor in both these departments.

## LIBRARY.

The Hospital Library has increased from year to year till it has now become quite valuable. The books purchased are select, consisting of the most approved popular works, papers and periodicals. For this purpose not one dollar is taken from the funds of the hospital. The Johonnot Sewing Circle is constantly engaged in adding valuable articles to the stock, from which enough is sold to supply all the books necessary to make the library valuable and useful. From this stock more than \$120 worth of articles were sold last year, which were wholly manufactured in the hospital, and a handsome supply remains for future disposal.

A great number of our patients read, some to little advantage, others to as much benefit as the rest of mankind. For some, one book answers a long time. One day, recently, as I passed through the hall, an excited patient was lamenting that he had lost his *sermon*. The next day he was happy, he had found it; he said he had nearly read it through before my visit, and had only failed to do so the day before, when it was lost, for a long time previous. He said it was a good sermon, and he intended to read it through every day.

We have received, from many benevolent individuals, donations to our library, which we are always gratified to acknowledge. From Hon. Samuel Merrill, of Andover; Samuel Wells, Esq. of Northampton; William Nichols, Esq. and Joseph Balch, Esq. of Boston; Dr. Batchelder, Utica, N. Y.; John Tappan, Esq., Boston; Rev. Thomas Norris, Boston; Rev. Dr. Woods, Andover, and other individuals, not to be named, we have received valuable additions to our stock of reading.

The following newspapers have come regularly to us, free of expense: The Boston Recorder, Old Colony Memorial, Youth's Companion, Library of Health, Springfield Republican, Springfield Gazette, Hampshire Gazette, Gospel Messenger, Utica, N. Y., New Hampshire Sentinel, Haverhill Republican, New Hampshire Patriot, Olive Branch, Mother's Magazine, Boston Atlas, Christian Watchman, Barnstable Patriot, Worcester Cataract, Social Monitor, and Phrenological Journal.

The Salem Gazette, New York Evening Post, Boston Times, and the Albany Evening Journal, come to us occasionally. A bundle of the Temperance Journal and the Cold Water Army come regularly. The Rev. Mr. Norris, of the Olive Branch, favors us with a bundle of papers repeatedly, evincing his continued interest in our happiness.

We feel grateful for all these favors, and shall make the customary slight return of one of our Annual Reports.

## CHAPEL AND RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

Our confidence in the benefits which result from religious worship for the insane, increases from year to year.

A greater number of patients have attended religious exercises the past year than in any previous year. A very large proportion of the patients *desire* and *expect* to be present every Sabbath, and no ordinary circumstances would keep them away. From 150 to 180 attend each Sabbath, and are apparently as attentive as other congregations to the instructions there given.

Of the 458 patients who have been residents of the hospital the past year, 420 have attended chapel exercises more or less, and about two-thirds attend each Sabbath. Of the 38 who have not attended, eight or ten are recent cases, who will probably be well enough to do so after a few weeks residence, and most of the remainder are the same individuals from year to year, who are too insane to control themselves, or too much demented to have sufficient regard to personal appearance and propriety of conduct to be admitted.

Our choir of music is very creditable to the performers, and would do honor to any congregation. It consists of from twenty to thirty individuals, members of our household, one half or one third of whom are generally patients, with from two to four musical instruments, some of which are also played by patients.

For more than *three* years the Rev. George Allen has officiated as chaplain to the hospital. His performances are judicious, and very acceptable to our congregation; they are always interesting, and often eloquent and forcible expositions of religious truth. His views of all subjects are given with great freedom, and yet with such propriety and delicacy as to offend none and satisfy all.

I am happy to append to this report of our chapel exercises the views of our chaplain as given in the following letter

DOCT. SAMUEL B. WOODWARD,

*Superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital.*

Dear Sir,—An intimation, from a source entitled to the highest consideration, having been made, that my views would not be unacceptable to the public, respecting the tendency and effect of stated religious worship and instruction, on the patients in the hospital under your care, I

cheerfully yield to the suggestion, at least with no other distrust than that of my ability to do justice to a subject having in itself so many points of interest that have not been much contemplated by the public mind. I trust, sir, you will excuse me, if, following the before mentioned intimation, I take the liberty of addressing this communication to yourself, freely leaving it to your own discretion, whether it shall remain in your hands, or pass from them into those of the public.

While, therefore, I frankly lay before you my views respecting public religious service at the hospital, I am persuaded they are not necessary to aid or alter your own conviction of its true tendency and effect. Could I suspect your mind of doubts on this subject, I should pause, for no inconsiderable time, before venturing to attempt to remove them by any opinions which I might otherwise confidently express. Your theoretical consideration of the subject before the erection of the chapel, seven years ago, had been determined on, naturally conducted you to a safe general conclusion, and your practical opportunities and use of them since that experiment was made, must, I think, have settled in your mind at least all which your theory comprehended. If, at that period, any of the friends and official patrons of the hospital wavered or were incredulous, it was natural that the cautious and the responsible should not be over sanguine of success in venturing on an experiment which had in it so much of novelty, and which was new only because former general views had been adverse to the belief of its advantage or practicability.

On the subject now before me, if I mistake not, the nature of man, which is often so little infringed by insanity, is not a blind guide to one who is observant of her ever faithful indications. I need not suggest to you, sir, that a want of due observation here has led to errors in the moral as well as in the physical treatment of the insane. All grades of disease have been thought of, by the popular mind, as having nearly the same level; and by many, the worst forms of insanity, being too exclusively considered, have been used as a standard for all others, and this view of the mass has of course led to unjust conclusions respecting the moral and physical treatment of all. The *man* has been too much overlooked even in the *maniac*, and by far too little considered, in the fainter exhibitions of a disordered mind. The feelings and actions of the insane, though hopelessly deranged, are, in a true sense, subject to the same general laws which are recognized in the rest of our species. His constitutional principles, if disturbed, are not destroy-

ed. They only act, with increased or diminished force, to such ends as delusion suggests. Permanent in their existence, their vigor is often witnessed through all the stages of his disease, and in none more distinctly than in those who are deluded by the wildest and most monstrous fancies. His conduct is the child of motive, of some sort or other, however sudden, violent or transient the supposed involuntary impulse that controls him. He is influenced by hope and fear as are other men—by his instantaneous, fitful or fixed conviction, however absurd, of good or evil, physical or moral. If his particular joys and sorrows are the effect of a delusion peculiar to himself, we may well inquire, who, among those not suspected of mental disease, is wholly exempt, at all times, if ever, from some delusion which awakens a false hope or a fallacious fear, an imaginary grief or an irrational joy? Are there not cases, not a few, where it is impossible to tell how far these minor delusions may proceed, before awakening, in the most sagacious observer, any suspicion of a disordered mind? Is it not, sometimes, the direction or the steadiness of a delusion, rather than its degree, which removes doubt, and establishes the conviction of insanity? Is it not, in many cases, the growth of a delusion, instead of a change of its character, which makes dangerous today what yesterday was harmless? Is not the difference in degree, so far as can be detected, sometimes slight, even when the course of treatment must be greatly changed, and restraint take the place of freedom? In such cases, as well as in many others, how much that is rational often remains. How distinctly visible the *man*. How quick and just is the moral sense. How strong the sympathies of humanity. Even where the delusion is progressive, incurable, and violently mischievous, not seldom is the subject of it intelligent, social, kind, and conscientious. Except in the line of his delusion, he is apt to be what he has been, and to find his hopes and fears, his joys and sorrows, just where other men find theirs, and where he himself has been accustomed to find them, whether in the present world, or in the world to come.

The habits of men are, proverbially, powerful on all, especially when those habits were early begun, have often been repeated, and have long been continued. When their authority is thus established, not to practice them is violence to self. When such habits are wrong, to suspend them is deemed a commendable effort; to abandon them, a glorious triumph. The power of habits on the insane, it is superfluous to say, is, every day before you; sometimes for good, and sometimes for evil,

according to the character of those habits, and the condition of their owner. The principles, the feelings, the hopes, and the restraints of religion, are often among the earliest, strongest, and most enduring habits of the mind. A considerate view of the subject would lead one to presume that much of the influence of such habits would continue with the insane, at least in many cases, where the mind is not greatly obliterated. In those cases of derangement, of which there are many, where the intellectual powers are become stronger and more acute by disease, and where the sensibility to natural and moral qualities and relations is quickened by such malady, the power of past habits, as well religious as others, often bears an unresisted sway, and the wants which such habits induce should, with discretion, be accommodated, and not resisted, if the habits themselves are in their nature useful or innocent.

The community of patients in the hospital is, to a great extent, a New England community. Their cherished principles and most powerful habits of thought, feeling, and outward expression, are, in many respects, such as constitute and exhibit the specific character of a New England population. Of those whose birth and education were elsewhere, whether in other parts of the United States, in Great Britain, Ireland, or on the continent of Europe, a large part were educated with a reverence for the character, stated worship, and word of God. To them the sabbath has not been, nor yet is it, as the other days of the week. To some, it is sacred; by others, it is valued for its uses; by most, there is felt for it that which induces towards it, in various degrees, a decent outward respect; while, by nearly all, would be missed, not without something like regret, the notice of a day, which, having a character of its own, has given a character to society,—a day which comes to their thoughts, even in the reckoning of time, not without the suggestion of solemn truth. The recognition, the restraints, and the hopes of religion, are, in their minds, as in others, intimately associated with the day.

That the salutary influence of public worship and religious instruction may be expected to be felt by all in the hospital, whose intellectual and moral faculties are adequate to receive benefit from them, is very much more than can be affirmed. In this, at least as great diversity might be expected among the inmates of that institution, as exists out of it, among those who, more favored by the providence of God, are yet, in many cases, less rational in their sense and use of the Divine bounty. I take it, however, that the true question is not whether *all* the patients are likely to receive, or are susceptible of, benefit from the truths and

institutions of religion, or even whether *most* may derive benefit from this source of good, any more than whether one medicine, of a more material form, can be administered, with the same salutary effect, to all or most of the patients who need medical treatment. A *discreet* moral regimen was enjoined by the Great Physician, whose own prescriptions, if sometimes bold, were always dictated according to the cases for which he administered. That a *moral regimen*, in one form or another, is an indispensable part of the curative and mitigating system of practice in a hospital for the insane, is, I believe, universally admitted. That it is so by yourself, is evident from the constant use of it which you make, adapting its character and degree to the condition and capacity of the patient in whose case you employ it. Nor is this moral regimen peculiar to the practice of a hospital for the insane. It is only applying, in an appropriate way, to a specific case, a general law of our nature, which a skilful physician makes advantageous use of in the common walks of his profession. But what regimen, when judiciously employed, is, in its nature, more fit to quiet the disturbed, to balance the unequal, and direct the misguided functions of the mind, than the principles, precepts and hopes of Christianity? Its errand was to enlighten, warn, and encourage; to bind up the broken-hearted, and to cast out evil spirits—a work which, though not without Divine power, it has often wrought without a miracle.

Religious truth—its principles, precepts and sanctions—is, confessedly, of no small force, not only on *individual* character and condition, but, also, in the due regulation of *social* life. It is felt in the family and in the neighborhood, and it extends its broad shield over the widest circle of human relations. It is given to superintend all the interests of man in this life, as well as lead to, and fit for, a better. Is its influence, so needful elsewhere, not wanted in the hospital to regulate *its* social intercourse?—to keep alive those principles which, always and every where, pine and perish when not fed?—to maintain, in commanding and winning force, the due sense of right and wrong?—and to create and nourish those social affections which are the joy of their possessor, which communicate happiness to others, and which, besides aiding social comfort, tend to the permanent restoration of those whose maladies are not incurable?

Hospitals for the insane are, even now, too much looked upon through the medium of traditional and irresponsible facts. Past impressions, that they are gloomy prison-houses, where wild and furious monsters are chained in solitary exile, have not yet wholly faded from the public

mind. Such impressions, always wrong in a degree, were never so wrong as now. Professional science and Christian love, uniting in the enterprise of humanity, have entered the doors so long kept shut by the jealous hand of ignorance and barbarity, and have thrown a broader and brighter light into windows where privation and sorrow had far too little to relieve and cheer them. The hospital which here claims special consideration, has not only its cells, but its apartments and halls of social, every-day intercourse, conducted with great freedom, among numerous individuals of character and manners diversified by nature, by education, and by disease. Social life to them is necessary from constitution and habit. Sometimes it is needful to keep the mind from wasting its energies by the undiverted excitement of its own delusion, and, at other times, to rouse it from the depression or torpor which would weigh upon it in monotonous solitude. In many cases the reasons are various and obvious which demand for the patient the influences of social life. To make it useful it must be regulated less by arbitrary restraint or the vigilant oversight of a guardian, than by that voluntary and almost unconscious submission to the proprieties of life, which is often best secured by the authority of good principles. These principles are not self-existent or self-sustained any where, and, of course not, in a hospital for the insane. They have need to be infused and cherished, both by the power of ordinary circumstances and the instruction of religious duty and hopes. Whatever is to inform and regulate mind in a hospital, must act upon it there, as it acts upon it elsewhere, in other conditions of life.

Is not the proximate cause of insanity frequently found, both where there is, and where there is not, a hereditary predisposition to that disease, in a course of thought and life which has not been shaped by just principles? In how many instances has the patient reached the sad result without a suspicion of the end to which his course was leading? In cases of recovery, partial or entire, from the pernicious effect of insubordination to just moral sentiments, having their foundation in the nature and relations of man, what shall prevent a relapse into, and a confirmation of, his malady, but a better knowledge of the moral regimen which the Maker of man has prescribed for the preservation and happiness of his creatures? And where shall the recovering patient find, and be persuaded to use, in due season, this prophylactic knowledge, with so much advantage, as in the very place where he becomes conscious of his renovated condition?

They, too, who come to the hospital for relief, are of various grades

of character, intellectual and moral. If there are some of a dark shade, there are others, not a few, of clear and transparent light. The unfortunate are, by no means, always the unwise. The same adverse event is, often, irrespective of previous virtue or discretion. Accordingly it is not rare to find, in the hospital, such as have been well educated, in whose minds and hearts religious truth early found a place, and where its beneficent power has long been, not obscurely, prevalent. Its sincere and unaffected character is marked by its practical consistency. Such feel the value and the necessity of those religious means which have done so much to form and preserve their Christian character, and to cheer them so much by the light of Christian hope.

If it is a principle, in the wise management of a hospital for the insane, to keep from it, as much as possible, a forbidding aspect, and to make it, as much as possible, comport with the ordinary arrangements and associations of life, then the due observance of the sabbath, the decent preparation for its services, the united worship of God, in a place set apart for that purpose, and the stated public ministration of divine truth, may well be supposed to aid in removing the unfavorable impression of ignominious confinement, to which unjust impression the patient is always sufficiently liable, and in promoting the just view and corresponding feeling, that the hospital is not erected as a receptacle for the vicious, but as a place of relief and restoration to those who have been overtaken by a misfortune from which the best of our race has no pledge of exemption.

Who, Sir, better than yourself can bear witness, that insanity is not, of course, ingratitude? Of the patients under your care, is not the proportion large who are often not insensible to the evidence of kindness in its various manifestations? Is not the gratitude of some most exemplary, and the most gratifying reward of your efforts to promote their comfort? Do not the chapel, its worship, and its teaching of grace and truth, indicate a friendly concern for their welfare, not unmindful of their highest and permanent good? Do not many of them appreciate that evidence of kind regard? Would not still more miss the benefit with regret, if deprived of it?

Though the language just used has the form of inquiry, it will certainly not be taken by yourself, for the language of doubt. Distrust has given place to assurance. It is not extravagant to say, that convictions can hardly be dissimilar in the minds of those who have been familiar with the experiment in the hospital over which you are placed. Successive years have united their testimony to the importance of social

worship and religious instruction within its limits. They have given their deliberate and irreversible tribute of respect to the foresight and decision of those, who, against general, and, as was supposed, well settled, public sentiment, determined to erect, within the precincts of the hospital, a chapel for the worship of God, and thus did honor to that religion which had done so much to relieve the sufferings and raise the hopes of man. Having myself witnessed, for the last three years, the exemplary order, the marked decorum, and the interested expression of so many patients who have attended stated worship in the chapel, I should deem it unjust to them, as well as to the power of religious truth, to withhold my ready testimony to the proprieties which have marked divine service there. In the congregation of patients gathered from sabbath to sabbath, in the chapel, and composed of various and remote grades of the insane, rare and but momentary interruptions of the religious services have taken place. When they have occurred, from whatever cause, the restoration to a settled general calm has immediately followed the transient disturbance. When any one has, by the sudden impulse of some new or recurring delusion, or by the restlessness which is induced by some forms of disease, violated the proprieties of divine service, it has, so far as is known, been followed by his regret, in which the congregation have taken at least a reasonable share.

Besides the general demeanor, so appropriate and so constant, of the congregation gathered in the chapel, there are other and yet more significant proofs of the value, to the patients, of the ordinary means of religious improvement, in its broad and most generous sense. If their subsequent rational conversation respecting what has been listened to in the chapel—if their accurate memory and just statement of what they have there heard—if the spontaneous and reverent but cheerful hymns of worship, trust and praise, by groups gathered in different apartments of the hospital—if their frequent reading of the scriptures and clear sense of what they read—if their often-expressed conviction of the importance of religious instruction—if resolutions, framed or renewed by the fresh presentation of truth, to maintain a religious life—if mutual counsel and encouragement to make good those resolutions—if a course of conduct, which, in a good degree, comports with the directions of divine truth—if a manifest desire that others should walk in its light—if conscientious struggles to forego the temptations which most importunately solicit them to do wrong—if the presence of a cherished Christian hope, and the frequent prevalence of its power over worldly care and sorrow—if any and all of these things are significant of the

value and need of stated public worship and the regular ministration of divine truth, then there can be no reasonable doubt of their power and importance in the hospital, where, by your suggestion and influence, they were introduced, and where they have been, for so many years, steadily and orderly maintained.

In conclusion, permit me, sir, to express the persuasion, that the recent progress in that department of humanity with which it is your lot to be officially connected, is a clear indication that still further advance will be made in the same great cause which has already gained so much of public confidence and good will. What has been already done, it is presumed, will encourage and effectively aid the future, calling forth new individual skill and enterprize, and, from our beloved Commonwealth, that enlarged and generous provision for the unfortunate, which is the State's wise economy and its certain revenue of honor. It may and must be true, that, here, as elsewhere, progress has its limit. Where that boundary is will not be learned by rash experiment or blind penurious distrust. Wherever it may be, it may be presumed to be yet distant. If it took so long to find out, that men, whose nature was not vacated by partial malady of the mind, might profit by that which is divinely adapted to their nature—if professional intelligence has been so slow to disengage itself from the adhesion of indurated errors, and so long in reaching the near conclusion, that men, whose temporary, intermittent, or fixed delusions, do not unfit them, in many cases, for the manual and intellectual occupation to which they have been addicted—that persons who can calmly and skilfully ply the needle and other implements of housewifery, or perform the labors of the workshop and the field—that men who can amuse themselves with games of mingled chance and skill—who can patiently conduct the complicated strategy of the chess-board—who can derive pleasure and profit from the perusal of books of literature and science—who can take part in various colloquy with such coherence and precision that an intelligent stranger would have no suspicion of a derangement which is often most evident to others—who are eager for information respecting the condition and prospect of state and national affairs—who can discourse, with scarcely, if at all, unimpaired ability, of public men and measures—who can perform, and exact the performance of, such duties as compose the civilities and ordinary morality of life;—if, I repeat it, professional wisdom was so dilatory in coming to the belief, that men thus capable could also, with propriety and advantage, engage in social worship, and receive religious instruction in the house of God,

is there not wide room for confidence, that humanity and skill will be still further gratified, by the success of their united persevering endeavors to relieve the sufferings of the unfortunate, and to soften towards them the aspect of their *fellow men*?

With the hope, dear sir, that the best blessings of Divine Providence may rest on you, and your family, and on the hospital committed to your superintendence,

I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, Yours,

GEO. ALLEN.

*Worcester, Nov. 16, 1843.*

In the course of the past year Mrs. Cornelia Hitchcock, the wife of our respected steward, Charles P. Hitchcock, Esq., has been appointed matron of the hospital. Both these officers are admirably qualified for their stations, and have performed their duties in an acceptable manner.

Doct. John R. Lee continues to be the assistant physician, and is a faithful and intelligent officer, well esteemed by the whole household.

Mrs. Sarah Hayward, still the devoted supervisor, spends her whole time for the benefit of the patients.

We have a most respectable family of attendants and assistants, who are experienced, intelligent, kind, and faithful. To them the hospital is greatly indebted for prosperity and usefulness.

Under the direction of the present respectable and efficient board of trustees, if my health, now recovered, shall be continued to me, I shall, as far as I am able, perform the duties of my station.

Again commanding the hospital to the scrutiny and protection of the government, and to the guidance of a wise and beneficent Providence, I respectfully submit this report.

SAMUEL B. WOODWARD.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL,      }  
Worcester, Ms., Nov. 30, 1843.      }



REGISTER OF THE WEATHER, kept at the State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Mass., Lat. 42° 15' 49" — Elevation 483 ft.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

97

JANUARY.		THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.		WEATHER.		INCHES OF RAIN.	
Day of the Mo.	Day of the W. ek.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset
1	Sunday	11	24	24	29.43	29.53	29.60	W.	W.	Fair	
2	Monday	4	12	12	29.67	29.46	29.38	N.	N.	Snow	
3	Tuesday	23	22	16	29.10	29.35	29.37	N. W.	S. W.	Fair	
4	Wednesday	below 1	12	15	29.64	29.61	29.63	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	
5	Thursday	20	34	30	29.54	29.58	29.59	S. E.	do	do	
6	Friday	36	36	33	29.66	29.70	29.72	N.	N.	Cloudy	
7	Saturday	32	36	37	29.71	29.70	29.66	do	do	do	
8	Sunday	36	46	51	29.57	29.53	29.50	W.	do	do	
9	Monday	42	49	44	29.62	29.63	29.66	N.	N.	Cloudy	
10	Tuesday	39	44	41	29.68	29.65	29.59	S.	W.	do	
11	Wednesday	44	52	46	29.65	29.60	29.60	do	N.	Foggy	
12	Thursday	37	43	42	29.50	29.42	29.38	do	do	do	
13	Friday	38	37	40	29.14	28.98	28.96	N.	do	do	
14	Saturday	31	30	30	29.00	29.05	29.06	W.	S. W.	do	
15	Sunday	31	34	35	29.32	29.36	29.38	S.	W.	do	
16	Monday	22	23	23	29.70	29.77	29.80	N.	N.	Foggy	
17	Tuesday	17	23	23	30.05	30.08	30.11	N. W.	do	do	
18	Wednesday	27	41	40	29.98	29.82	29.80	S.	W.	do	
19	Thursday	34	43	44	29.71	29.62	29.54	do	do	do	
20	Friday	44	52	46	29.58	29.62	29.62	W.	N. W.	do	
21	Saturday	36	50	49	29.61	29.45	29.36	S.	W.	do	
22	Sunday	43	46	42	29.20	29.12	29.13	S.	W.	do	
23	Monday	32	36	35	29.16	29.00	28.90	do	S. W.	do	
24	Tuesday	35	36	35	28.55	28.58	28.49	W.	N. W.	do	
25	Wednesday	23	30	30	28.75	28.82	28.90	N.	W.	do	
26	Thursday	16	30	26	29.32	29.42	29.49	do	do	do	
27	Friday	20	30	31	29.88	29.62	29.53	do	S. W.	do	
28	Saturday	30	28	29	29.30	29.26	29.26	do	N. W.	do	
29	Sunday	17	29	29	29.56	29.65	29.65	N.	N.	do	
30	Monday	20	37	29	29.54	29.54	29.56	S.	W.	do	
31	Tuesday	23	38	44	29.35	29.07	28.90	N.	N.	do	

13

Snow commenced at 11, A. M.  
Two inches snow fell.  
Thermometer 3° below 0 at 6, A. M.

Foggy.  
In the morning, foggy, with a diffuse pink appearance.  
55° Thaw. Rain in the night.

Foggy.  
In the morning, foggy, with a diffuse pink appearance.  
55° Thaw. Rain in the night.

Foggy.  
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Foggy.  
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Foggy.  
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## STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

## REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

FEBRUARY.	THERMOMETER.	BAROMETER.			WIND.			WEATHER.			Inch. of R.ain.	REMARKS.	
		Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset			
1	Day of the Week.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	.51	Snow commenced at 10 A. M.—4 inches snow.	
1	Wednesday	37	34	35	28.90	23.70	28.65	S.	S.	S.	Snow		
2	Thursday	14	8	8	29.00	21.22	29.35	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	Thermometer 8° at 12 o'clock.	
3	Friday	5	26	23	29.60	21.64	29.62	S. W.	do	S. W.	do	Show squall in the night.	
4	Saturday	14	36	32	29.62	21.64	29.65	S. W.	do	S. W.	do		
5	Sunday	18	24	24	21.50	21.20	28.85	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Snow commenced at 10 A. M.	
6	Monday	24	21	18	23.40	23.45	23.51	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Snow	1.50 Eighteen inches of snow.	
7	Tuesday	8	12	12	23.82	23.95	23.96	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Thermometer 7° at 8 o'clock. Circle around the moon.	
8	Wednesday	10	14	16	29.38	29.42	29.45	W.	W.	W.	Fair	Circle around the moon.	
9	Thursday	6	16	14	29.60	29.65	29.70	do	N. W.	N. W.	do	Thermometer 2° above 0 at 6 A. M.	
10	Friday	below	20	17	29.86	29.90	29.88	N. W.	do	S. W.	do	Thermometer 7° below 0 at 6 A. M.	
11	Saturday	39	42	38	29.20	23.99	29.07	S. E.	S. W.	Rain	Cloudy		
12	Sunday	21	27	20	29.27	29.28	29.40	S. W.	N. W.	S. W.	Fair	Snow squalls.	
13	Monday	18	21	21	29.60	29.60	29.60	N. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Snow commenced at 8 A. M.	
14	Tuesday	14	16	12	29.63	25.58	29.47	N. N.	N. N.	N. N.	Snow		
15	Wednesday	10	20	21	23.96	23.80	28.86	do	N. W.	do	Fair	.90 Six inches snow and hail.	
16	Thursday	6	14	16	29.16	29.32	29.40	W.	W.	W.	do		
17	Friday	below	16	14	29.57	29.55	29.50	N. W.	S.	S.	Cloudy	Thermometer at 0 at $5\frac{1}{2}$ A. M.	
18	Saturday	3	17	14	21.57	21.67	21.67	W.	W.	W.	do	Show in the night.	
19	Sunday	14	21	20	29.67	29.53	29.40	S.	N. N.	N. N.	Cloudy	.26 Rain and hail in the night.	
20	Monday	18	30	34	32	29.03	29.06	29.10	W.	N. W.	do	Fair	
21	Tuesday	18	18	26	23.95	23.90	23.90	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	Snow	
22	Wednesday	18	31	31	29.08	29.08	23.88	W.	N. W.	S. W.	Fair	Fair	
23	Thursday	9	16	29.10	29.18	29.20	S. W.	do	S. W.	do	do		
24	Friday	9	21	23	29.22	29.20	29.17	do	S. W.	do	do		
25	Saturday	5	30	28	29.18	29.14	29.13	do	S. W.	do	do		
26	Sunday	26	33	32	29.15	29.27	9.27	do	N. W.	do	do		
27	Monday	22	28	28	29.21	29.16	29.20	N. N.	N. N.	N. N.	Cloudy		
28	Tuesday	16	33	34	29.48	29.52	29.47	do	N. W.	do	do		

The Thermometer has ranged from 8° below 0 to 42° above. Barometer from 28.40 to 29.90. Inches of rain, 4.45.

# STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

99

## REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—*Continued.*

MARCH.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			WEATHER.			REMARKS.
	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	
1 Wednesday	22	29	23	29.23	29.10	29.10	S. W.	W.	W.	Fair	Fair	Fair	
2 Thursday	12	20	17	29.19	29.26	29.32	W. S. W.	N. W.	do	do	do	do	
3 Friday	8	18	13	29.43	29.43	29.42	N. W. N. W.	W. W.	do	do	do	do	
4 Saturday	10	22	22	29.45	29.36	29.34	W. do	S. W.	do	do	do	do	
5 Sunday	13	23	22	29.20	29.14	29.14	do	N. W.	do	do	do	do	
6 Monday	12	20	22	29.30	29.32	29.34	N. W. N. W.	do	do	do	do	do	
7 Tuesday	11	25	25	29.43	29.40	29.42	N. do	do	do	do	do	do	
8 Wednesday	15	35	32	29.46	29.43	29.43	do	do	do	do	do	do	
9 Thursday	25	40	41	29.43	29.50	29.53	W. do	do	do	do	do	do	
10 Friday	20	32	28	29.58	29.56	29.48	N. W. do	S. E.	do	do	do	do	
11 Saturday	32	41	36	29.05	29.15	29.26	N. E. do	N. W.	Cloudy	Fair	Fair	Snow	
12 Sunday	24	35	37	29.56	29.60	29.60	N. W. do	do	do	do	do	do	
13 Monday	33	32	30	29.59	29.09	29.04	N. E. N. E.	N. W.	Cloudy	Snow	Fair	Snow	
14 Tuesday	22	23	19	23.94	29.13	29.19	W. do	do	do	do	do	do	
15 Wednesday	24	28	25	29.18	29.02	29.17	S. W. N. W.	do	do	do	do	do	
16 Thursday	26	23	30	29.41	29.45	29.40	do	N. W. do	do	do	do	do	
17 Friday	30	33	31	23.55	23.45	23.70	N. E. do	N. W. do	do	do	do	do	
18 Saturday	22	30	26	23.83	23.94	23.96	S. W. do	do	do	do	do	do	
19 Sunday	20	32	29	29.00	29.03	29.05	W. do	do	do	do	do	do	
20 Monday	20	32	29	29.12	29.14	29.17	do	N. W. do	do	do	do	do	
21 Tuesday	25	31	29	29.26	29.32	29.32	do	do	do	do	do	do	
22 Wednesday	10	40	28	29.32	29.20	29.16	N. W. do	S. E. do	do	do	do	do	
23 Thursday	20	29	18	29.00	28.96	28.33	S. E. N. W. N. W.	do	do	do	do	do	
24 Friday	14	32	28	28.70	29.63	29.19	N. W. N. W. do	do	do	do	do	do	
25 Saturday	20	34	30	29.36	29.32	29.30	N. W. S. W. do	do	do	do	do	do	
26 Sunday	20	30	28	29.26	29.40	29.53	N. W. S. W. do	do	do	do	do	do	
27 Monday	22	35	32	29.73	29.73	29.72	N. W. S. E. do	do	do	do	do	do	
28 Tuesday	34	46	46	29.26	28.79	28.60	S. E. N. W. do	do	do	do	do	do	
29 Wednesday	30	37	32	23.80	29.19	29.30	W. N. W. do	do	do	do	do	do	
30 Thursday	28	39	42	29.56	29.66	29.69	N. W. N. W. do	do	do	do	do	do	
31 Friday	27	32	26	29.78	29.70	29.65	N. N. N. W. do	do	do	do	do	do	

Range of the Thermometer from 8° to 46°. Barometer from 28.36 to 29.78. Rain, 5.23 inches. Snow, 26 inches. Zodiaca light has been brilliant nearly the whole month.

Four inches of snow and hail.

High wind during the day and night.

Snow squalls at 3 P. M.

Snow storm commenced at 9 P. M.

Barometer 23.36 at 10 A. M.—1½ inches of snow.

High wind in the night. Zodiaca light. Aurora.

Four inches of snow and hail.

High wind.

Snow squalls.

Snow and hail in the night. Barometer 23.60.

High wind. Aurora Borealis.

Five inches of snow. High wind.

## REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

APRIL.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			WEATHER			Inches of Rain.	REMARKS.
	Day of Mo th.	Day of the We k.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	
1	Saturday	28	36	32	29.30	29.22	N.	N. E.	N.	Rain	Fair	.30	Snow storm in the night—6 inches of snow.	
2	Sunday	23	37	33	29.37	29.42	N.	N. N.	do	Fair	do			
3	Monday	25	36	34	29.55	29.60	W.	N. W.	N. W.	do	do		Cloudless sky.	
4	Tuesday	21	43	36	29.66	29.71	29.70	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	Snow			
5	Wednesday	30	40	33	29.58	29.55	29.46	N. E.	N. N.	do	Fair			
6	Thursday	34	45	36	29.15	29.16	29.19	N.	N. W.	do	do			
7	Friday	32	42	42	29.21	29.29	29.24	W.	S. W.	Fair	do			
8	Saturday	38	51	46	29.14	28.80	28.80	S.	S. W.	Cloudy	do			
9	Sunday	38	46	43	28.80	28.82	28.82	W.	N. W.	Fair	do			
10	Monday	34	40	36	28.94	29.03	29.10	N. W.	do	Cloudy	do			
11	Tuesday	34	46	50	29.20	29.29	29.28	do	do	do	Fair			
12	Wednesday	41	52	52	29.42	29.50	29.53	do	do	do	do			
13	Thursday	34	62	56	29.58	29.65	29.64	S. W.	S.	do	do			
14	Friday	38	46	46	29.66	29.70	29.64	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	Cloudy			
15	Saturday	42	64	55	29.53	29.48	29.45	S. E.	S. W.	Rain	do			
16	Sunday	46	65	59	29.42	29.40	29.36	N. W.	N. W.	Foggy	Fair			
17	Monday	47	43	42	29.33	29.44	29.47	N. E.	N. E.	Rain	Rain			
18	Tuesday	40	38	34	29.54	29.64	29.65	do	N.	Cloudy	do			
19	Wednesday	36	48	47	29.66	29.66	29.68	do	N. E.	do	Fair			
20	Thursday	40	56	48	29.59	29.59	29.59	do	N.	do	do			
21	Friday	41	62	58	29.59	29.57	29.54	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	do			
22	Saturday	46	68	60	29.51	29.55	29.56	do	S. E.	do	do			
23	Sunday	48	52	52	29.50	29.34	29.28	S. E.	do	Rain	Rain			
24	Monday	52	61	12	29.14	29.15	29.18	do	N. W.	do	Fair			
25	Tuesday	54	54	54	29.25	29.33	29.36	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	Cloudy			
26	Wednesday	49	62	63	29.43	29.40	29.38	S. W.	S. W.	do	Rain			
27	Thursday	56	54	52	29.19	28.96	28.96	do	N. E.	Rain	Fair			
28	Friday	64	72	72	29.18	29.26	29.26	N.	W.	do	do			
29	Saturday	50	57	51	29.40	29.50	29.53	N. W.	N. E.	do	Rain			
30	Sunday	41	50	43	29.58	29.51	29.44	S. E.	S. E.	do	Cloudy	Rain		

Range of the Thermometer from 21° to 63°. Barometer from 28.30 to 29.71. Rain, 3.13 inches. Snow, 10 inches.

## STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

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## REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

DAY.	THERMOMETER.	BAROMETER.			WIND.			WEATHER.			Inches of Rain
		Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	
1 Monday	52	59	54	29.12	29.21	29.33	S. E.	W. N. W.	Rain	Fair	.86
2 Tuesday	42	54	52	29.30	29.61	29.66	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	do	
3 Wednesday	42	57	48	29.75	29.78	29.78	do	N. E.	S. E.	do	
4 Thursday	33	63	61	29.77	29.70	29.67	S. E.	S. S.	do	do	
5 Friday	47	57	51	29.72	29.77	29.74	N.	N. W.	Cloudy	do	
6 Saturday	46	57	51	29.75	29.75	29.63	do	S. W.	S. W.	do	
7 Sunday	50	57	59	29.65	29.48	29.37	S. W.	do	do	Cloudy	
8 Monday	56	70	59	29.26	29.19	29.26	do	S.	N. W.	do	
9 Tuesday	45	63	59	29.34	29.45	29.59	W.	N. W.	do	Fair	
10 Wednesday	40	66	56	29.70	29.73	29.73	N.	N. N.	do	do	
11 Thursday	46	60	56	29.64	29.57	29.52	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	do	
12 Friday	49	75	67	29.38	29.39	29.42	N.	N.	do	Fair	
13 Saturday	45	71	59	29.45	29.40	29.40	do	S.	Cloudy	do	
14 Sunday	50	76	73	29.39	29.39	29.36	S.	S.	do	do	
15 Monday	53	82	71	29.33	29.26	29.19	do	S. W.	Fair	do	
16 Tuesday	53	75	72	29.20	24.26	29.27	W.	W.	do	do	
17 Wednesday	58	61	55	29.37	29.43	29.49	S.	do	do	do	
18 Thursday	43	61	58	29.61	29.63	29.63	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	
19 Friday	40	67	61	29.63	29.58	29.58	do	S.	do	do	
20 Saturday	50	59	55	29.48	29.41	29.32	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	do	
21 Sunday	47	69	64	29.16	29.09	29.04	N. N.	N. E.	Fair	do	
22 Monday	56	78	68	29.11	9.22	29.28	N. W.	S.	do	do	
23 Tuesday	54	69	65	29.27	29.18	29.17	N. E.	S. W.	do	Rain	
24 Wednesday	53	61	56	29.12	29.09	29.14	S. W.	N. W.	Fair	do	
25 Thursday	48	66	59	29.14	29.27	29.38	N. W.	do	do	Cloudy	
26 Friday	54	64	58	29.44	29.51	29.50	N. E.	N. E.	do	Fair	
27 Saturday	50	45	29.44	29.42	29.40	S. E.	S. E.	do	Rain		
28 Sunday	46	63	58	29.38	9.32	29.32	S.	S.	do	Fair	
29 Monday	45	57	52	29.30	29.22	29.19	N.	N.	do	do	
30 Tuesday	48	67	58	29.15	29.12	29.12	do	do	do	do	
31 Wednesday	50	48	29.03	29.08	29.15	S.	W.	N. W.	Cloudy	do	

Range of Thermometer from 38° to 82°. Barometer from 29.03 to 29.78. Rain, 1.73 inches.

Foggy morning.

.28 Thunder storm at 6 1/2 A. M.

Halo around the moon.

Dry and dusty.

.31 Shower in the night; lightning; high wind.

.32 Moderate shower at 10 P. M.

.23 Slight rain from 2 to 4 A. M.

.34 Rain at 7 A. M.

.35 Slight rain in the morning.

## STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

## REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

JUNE.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			WEATHER.			Inches of Rain.	REMARKS.
	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset		
Day of Month	Da of the W <sup>ek.</sup>	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	W.	N.	W.	Fair	Frost in the low grounds.
1	Thursday	39	50	46	29	20	29	30	29	40	N.	W.	Fair	Fair
2	Friday	37	58	56	29	50	29	54	29	50	N.	W.	do	do
3	Saturday	47	64	62	29	39	29	19	29	23	S.	S.	Cloudy	Severe frost.
4	Sunday	50	65	62	29	32	29	36	29	29	N.	W.	Fair	do
5	Monday	60	73	56	29	17	29	18	29	22	S.	S.	Cloudy	do
6	Tuesday	53	56	52	29	21	29	30	29	32	E.	E.	Rain	Cloudy
7	Wednesday	48	64	65	29	43	29	58	29	62	N.	W.	Fair	Fair
8	Thursday	56	66	61	29	34	29	66	29	65	S.	S.	Cloudy	Cloudy
9	Friday	51	65	57	29	34	29	38	29	30	E.	N.	Rain	Fair
10	Saturday	54	84	72	29	25	29	13	29	15	N.	E.	Foggy	Rain
11	Sunday	67	57	57	29	11	29	21	29	33	S.	W.	Fair	Fair
12	Monday	53	72	72	29	47	29	54	29	53	N.	W.	Rain	Rain
13	Tuesday	52	70	64	29	45	29	30	29	22	do	S.	Fair	do
14	Wednesday	61	77	68	29	11	29	00	29	04	S.	S.	do	do
15	Thursday	56	69	71	29	13	29	26	29	35	W.	N.	Cloudy	do
16	Friday	53	56	52	29	38	29	29	29	26	S.	W.	Fair	do
17	Saturday	51	67	67	29	37	29	41	29	42	N.	N.	Cloudy	Rain
18	Sunday	51	70	70	29	45	29	49	29	50	N.	N.	Fair	Fair
19	Monday	55	78	75	29	58	29	66	29	67	W.	S.	do	do
20	Tuesday	56	77	72	29	72	29	73	29	70	S.	W.	do	do
21	Wednesday	60	82	75	29	68	29	64	29	62	do	do	do	do
22	Thursday	62	85	83	29	55	29	46	29	44	do	do	do	do
23	Friday	66	85	79	29	40	29	35	29	34	do	do	do	do
24	Saturday	66	87	74	29	31	29	20	29	20	do	do	do	do
25	Sunday	64	78	75	29	46	29	31	29	37	N.	W.	do	do
26	Monday	58	89	73	29	46	29	50	29	48	do	S.	do	do
27	Tuesday	64	86	83	29	43	29	42	29	39	S.	S.	do	do
28	Wednesday	61	81	75	29	37	29	35	29	30	do	S.	do	do
29	Thursday	69	89	79	29	27	29	25	29	23	S.	W.	do	do
30	Friday	21	85	86	29	25	29	32	29	40	N.	W.	do	do

Range of the Thermometer from 37° to 87°. Barometer from 29.00 to 29.73. Rain, 4.15 inches.

## STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

103

## REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

JULY.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			WEATHER.			Inches of Rain	REMARKS.
	Day of M nth.	D y of the Week.	Sun is.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Fair		
1	Saturday	68	33	29.40	29.43	29.40	N. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	Fair	Fair	.32	Rain commenced at 6 P. M. High wind.
2	Sunday	70	39	29.70	29.20	29.19	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	do	do		
3	Monday	61	66	61	29.22	29.31	29.41	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	.04	Brilliant meteor.
4	Tuesday	51	63	68	29.37	29.48	29.45	W. W.	S. S.	do	do	do		
5	Wednesday	62	67	70	29.22	29.36	29.40	S. N.	N. W.	Rain	do	do	.23	Rain at 7 A. M.
6	Thursday	54	73	72	29.40	29.40	29.39	W. do	W. Fair	do	do	do		
7	Friday	56	68	70	29.42	29.29	29.18	N. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	.23	Rain at 7 A. M.
8	Saturday	60	79	72	29.21	29.24	29.25	S. W.	do	do	do	do		
9	Sunday	57	77	74	29.32	29.34	29.35	S. W.	N. W.	do	do	do	.23	Rain at 7 A. M.
10	Monday	64	70	70	29.33	29.29	29.25	S. W.	do	do	do	do		
11	Tuesday	65	76	68	29.31	29.42	29.44	N. W.	do	S. E.	do	do	.23	Rain at 7 A. M.
12	Wednesday	56	89	79	29.55	29.65	29.71	do	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Fair		
13	Thursday	65	83	73	29.75	29.31	29.30	do	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	do	.23	Rain at 7 A. M.
14	Friday	53	73	73	29.75	29.66	29.59	S. W.	do	do	do	do		
15	Saturday	61	80	72	29.52	29.49	29.50	do	N. E.	E.	Rain	do	.23	Rain at 7 A. M.
16	Sunday	57	76	66	29.48	29.43	29.50	S. E.	S. E.	Fair	do	do		
17	Monday	57	70	65	29.51	29.50	29.47	do	do	do	Rain	Fair	.05	Rain at 7 A. M.
18	Tuesday	67	82	77	29.25	29.24	29.24	do	W.	Cloudy	Fair	do		
19	Wednesday	70	81	72	29.23	29.23	29.24	21.29	W.	N. W.	Fair	do	.23	Rain at 7 A. M.
20	Thursday	54	70	65	29.52	29.34	29.40	N. W.	do	N. W.	do	do		
21	Friday	52	74	70	29.40	29.42	29.46	W.	S. W.	do	do	do	.23	Rain at 7 A. M.
22	Saturday	56	84	82	29.46	29.45	29.35	do	S. W.	W.	do	do		
23	Sunday	66	85	83	29.43	29.40	29.36	do	N. W.	do	do	do	.23	Rain at 7 A. M.
24	Monday	63	85	71	29.27	29.20	29.27	do	do	N. E.	do	do		
25	Tuesday	54	76	71	29.23	29.37	29.45	N. W.	do	N. W.	do	do	.23	Rain at 7 A. M.
26	Wednesday	54	83	78	29.55	29.53	29.33	N. S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	do		
27	Thursday	68	85	76	29.40	29.53	29.59	W.	W.	N.	do	do	.23	Rain at 7 A. M.
28	Friday	62	70	73	29.57	29.48	29.36	S. E.	S. E.	S.	do	do		
29	Saturday	73	78	80	29.22	29.28	29.32	S. S. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Fair	.23	Rain at 7 A. M.
30	Sunday	62	60	58	29.38	29.40	29.40	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Rain	Fair		
31	Monday	57	71	68	29.40	29.40	29.41	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Rain	Fair	.23	Rain at 7 A. M.

Range of the Thermometer from 57° to 89°. Barometer from 29.19 to 29.81. Rain, 3.39 inches.

## STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

## REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

AUGUST.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			WEATHER.			Inch s of Rain	REMARKS.
	D <sup>W</sup> of Month	D <sup>W</sup> f the W <sup>ek</sup>	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	2 P. M.		
1 Tuesday	59	76	68	29.44	29.44	21.40	N. W.	N. E.	N. E.	Fair	do	do		
2 Wednesday	55	76	70	29.40	29.48	21.50	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Fair	do	do		
3 Thursday	59	75	75	29.50	29.60	21.69	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	do	do		
4 Friday	58	82	75	29.73	29.77	21.80	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	do	do		
5 Saturday	62	76	70	29.80	29.84	21.81	N. W.	N. E.	N. E.	Fair	do	do		
6 Sunday	59	62	61	29.70	29.56	21.53	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Rain	do	do		
7 Monday	58	75	68	29.53	29.52	21.50	N. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Rain	do	do		
8 Tuesday	67	72	73	29.48	29.47	21.46	S. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Rain	do	do		
9 Wednesday	67	74	73	29.49	29.55	21.53	N. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Rain	do	do		
10 Thursday	66	75	66	29.53	29.52	21.46	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Rain	do	do		
11 Friday	64	66	64	29.30	29.26	29.27	N. E.	N. E.	N. W.	Rain	do	do		
12 Saturday	64	77	72	29.27	29.33	29.39	W.	N. W.	N. W.	Rain	Fair	do		
13 Sunday	62	80	82	29.43	29.43	29.43	do	do	do	Rain	do	do		
14 Monday	64	81	74	29.40	29.34	29.29	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Rain	do	do		
15 Tuesday	69	80	76	29.21	29.23	29.23	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Rain	do	do		
16 Wednesday	59	77	76	29.39	29.42	29.44	do	do	do	Rain	do	do		
17 Thursday	58	81	72	29.43	29.43	29.42	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Rain	do	do		
18 Friday	66	83	78	29.42	29.44	29.43	do	do	do	Rain	do	do		
19 Saturday	68	72	73	29.46	29.49	29.48	do	do	do	Rain	do	do		
20 Sunday	67	69	71	29.42	29.35	29.42	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Rain	do	do		
21 Monday	64	66	64	29.54	29.56	21.59	do	do	do	Rain	do	do		
22 Tuesday	61	64	66	29.60	29.54	29.50	do	do	do	Rain	do	do		
23 Wednesday	65	79	74	29.44	29.44	21.43	do	S. W.	S. W.	Foggy	Fair	Fair		
24 Thursday	33	76	74	29.43	29.46	21.48	S. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Foggy	Cloudy	do		
25 Friday	61	78	78	29.53	29.60	21.60	do	S. E.	S. E.	Foggy	Foggy	do		
26 Saturday	63	81	76	29.60	29.59	21.59	N. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Foggy	do	do		
27 Sunday	66	83	78	29.59	21.59	21.55	do	N. E.	N. W.	Foggy	Foggy	Foggy		
28 Monday	67	73	69	21.55	21.56	21.57	do	N. E.	N. W.	Foggy	Foggy	Foggy		
29 Tuesday	63	70	69	21.66	21.70	21.69	N. E.	N. W.	N. W.	Foggy	Foggy	Foggy		
30 Wednesday	66	81	73	21.60	21.49	21.48	S. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Foggy	Foggy	Foggy		
31 Thursday	65	83	73	21.47	21.43	21.43	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Foggy	Foggy	Foggy		

Range of the Thermometer from 55° to 85°. Barometer from 29.21 to 29.84.

Rain, 9.19 inches.

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## STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

105

## REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

SEPTEMBER.		THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			WEATHER.			INCHES OF RAIN.		REMARKS.
Day of Month	Day of the Week.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Inches of Rain		
1	Friday	64	62	60	29.61	29.64	29.62	N. E.	S. E.	S. E.	Cloudy	Fair	Fair	.08	Rain in the night.	
2	Saturday	57	79	74	29.51	29.43	29.41	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	do			
3	Sunday	66	78	78	29.40	29.40	29.35	do	S. S.	S. S.	Fair	do	do			
4	Monday	70	86	78	29.25	29.20	29.22	do	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	do			
5	Tuesday	67	77	70	29.39	29.50	29.57	N. W.	S. E.	S. E.	do	do	do			
6	Wednesday	60	75	67	29.68	29.69	29.69	N. E.	do	do	do	do	do			
7	Thursday	60	68	60	29.63	29.69	29.69	do	N. E.	do	do	do	do			
8	Friday	57	69	67	29.60	29.53	29.46	do	N. E.	do	do	do	do			
9	Saturday	56	63	60	29.28	29.36	29.43	S. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair	Fair			
10	Sunday	47	56	56	29.61	29.60	29.56	N. W.	do	S. W.	Cloudy	do	do			
11	Monday	50	65	62	29.52	29.51	29.49	S. W.	N.	N.	do	do	do			
12	Tuesday	48	64	58	29.53	29.60	29.61	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	do	do	do			
13	Wednesday	40	66	62	29.69	29.71	29.73	N. W.	do	do	Fair	do	do			
14	Thursday	43	64	57	29.76	29.80	29.80	N. E.	do	do	do	do	do			
15	Friday	56	68	73	29.66	29.43	29.39	do	do	S. E.	Rain	Rain	Rain			
16	Saturday	63	77	77	29.37	29.23	29.40	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	Fair	Fair			
17	Sunday	56	78	74	29.48	29.49	29.49	do	S. W.	do	do	do	do			
18	Monday	63	84	84	29.49	29.49	29.50	do	do	do	do	do	do			
19	Tuesday	68	90	78	29.62	29.68	29.76	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	do			
20	Wednesday	58	67	65	29.85	29.87	29.80	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	do	do	do			
21	Thursday	62	83	80	29.54	29.36	29.36	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	do			
22	Friday	53	68	68	29.42	29.48	29.48	N. E.	N. E.	N. W.	do	do	do			
23	Saturday	54	69	67	29.48	29.42	29.37	N. E.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy			
24	Sunday	66	83	80	29.29	29.26	29.27	S. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair	Fair			
25	Monday	57	58	58	29.36	29.30	29.26	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	do	do	do			
26	Tuesday	58	59	56	29.18	29.24	29.29	do	do	do	do	do	do			
27	Wednesday	42	52	50	29.42	29.46	29.50	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair	Fair			
28	Thursday	37	56	52	29.53	29.51	29.52	do	do	do	do	do	do			
29	Friday	40	63	66	29.52	29.49	29.49	W.	W.	W.	do	do	do			
30	Saturday	47	67	71	29.54	29.54	29.54	do	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	do			

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Range of the Thermometer from 37° to 86°. Barometer from 29.18 to 29.87. Rain, 1.25 inches.

## REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

OCTOBER.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			WEATHER.			Inches of Rain
	Day of Month	Day of the Week	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	REMARKS.	
1	Sunday	52	52	52	52	29.49	29.44	29.40	S. W.	S. E.	S. E.	Rain	.64
2	Monday	55	70	52	71	29.19	29.08	29.06	N. E.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	.28
3	Tuesday	46	63	60	60	29.05	29.93	28.52	S. W.	do	W.	do	Rain in the night.
4	Wednesday	46	52	51	55	29.37	28.03	29.11	do	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Showers in the afternoon. Hail.
5	Thursday	43	55	60	62	29.30	29.35	29.35	N. W.	do	do	Fair	
6	Friday	47	61	62	62	29.38	29.32	29.33	do	do	do	do	
7	Saturday	50	52	50	50	29.39	29.42	29.43	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Rain	.06
8	Sunday	47	54	59	59	29.38	29.20	29.09	do	S. E.	S. E.	Rain	.77
9	Monday	47	57	60	60	29.14	29.11	29.09	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	From 6 P. M. to 8 A. M.
10	Tuesday	45	60	60	67	29.05	29.10	29.10	do	do	do	do	.52 From 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
11	Wednesday	44	60	67	61	29.22	29.29	29.32	do	do	do	do	.91 From 5 P. M. to 11 P. M.
12	Thursday	44	61	58	58	29.38	29.34	29.33	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	Foggy	.26 inches.
13	Friday	46	60	57	57	29.35	29.33	29.44	29.51	do	do	Cloudy	Showers in the night.
14	Saturday	40	49	53	53	29.35	29.44	29.66	do	do	do	Fair	
15	Sunday	35	49	48	48	29.63	29.63	29.64	do	S. W.	S. W.	do	
16	Monday	47	59	56	56	29.45	29.33	29.28	S. E.	do	do	Cloudy	
17	Tuesday	42	50	47	47	29.19	29.16	29.16	N. W.	do	do	Fair	
18	Wednesday	36	55	52	52	29.26	29.27	29.24	S. W.	do	do	do	
19	Thursday	43	49	48	48	29.14	29.36	29.48	do	N. W.	N. W.	Rain	
20	Friday	37	59	55	55	29.64	29.53	29.48	W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	
21	Saturday	55	70	66	66	29.26	29.30	29.16	S. W.	do	do	do	
22	Sunday	55	55	56	56	29.20	29.17	29.17	S. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Foggy	
23	Monday	42	36	36	36	29.19	29.17	29.26	N. E.	N. W.	N. W.	Rain	
24	Tuesday	34	49	51	51	29.45	29.47	29.48	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	
25	Wednesday	40	50	52	52	29.44	29.38	29.37	W.	S. E.	S. E.	Cloudy	.01
26	Thursday	41	46	44	44	29.46	29.48	29.46	N. W.	N. E.	N. E.	do	
27	Friday	36	37	41	41	29.29	29.04	29.04	N. E.	do	do	Rain	
28	Saturday	39	43	42	42	29.37	29.49	29.53	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	
29	Sunday	35	42	39	39	29.56	29.54	29.52	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	do	
30	Monday	33	51	50	51	29.62	29.57	29.54	W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	
31	Tuesday	32	39	35	35	29.60	29.66	29.70	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	

Range of the Thermometer from 32° to 70°. Barometer from 28.92 to 29.70. Rain, 5.19 inches.

## STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

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## REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

NUMBER.	THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER		WIND.		WEATHER		Inches of Rain.	REMARKS.
	Day of the Mo. th.	Day of the We. k.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset		
1	Wednesday	22	41	39	29.86	29.88	29.83	N. W.	S. E.	Fair
2	Thursday	44	50	45	29.40	29.16	29.17	N. W.	Fair	do
3	Friday	36	43	37	29.25	29.34	29.37	N. E.	Fair	do
4	Saturday	27	36	33	29.51	29.53	29.54	N. W.	do	do
5	Sunday	26	32	33	29.60	29.60	29.56	do	Cloudy	do
6	Monday	22	37	37	29.64	29.63	29.62	do	Fair	do
7	Tuesday	24	40	37	29.49	29.37	29.36	do	do	do
8	Wednesday	26	32	32	29.25	29.27	29.32	do	Cloudy	do
9	Thursday	28	37	37	29.56	29.58	29.57	do	do	do
10	Friday	31	33	33	29.49	29.39	29.38	do	Fair	do
11	Saturday	34	34	34	29.37	29.09	28.92	do	Rain	do
12	Sunday	32	30	26	29.15	29.29	29.40	W.	Rain	do
13	Monday	20	32	33	29.51	29.46	29.44	N. W.	N. W.	Fair
14	Tuesday	24	32	32	29.56	29.62	29.75	do	Cloudy	do
15	Wednesday	17	37	36	29.86	29.86	29.83	do	Fair	do
16	Thursday	36	40	42	29.70	29.61	29.60	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy
17	Friday	39	66	54	29.69	29.63	29.66	S. W.	S. W.	Rain
18	Saturday	56	66	69	29.36	29.27	29.26	do	Foggy	Fair
19	Sunday	38	47	42	29.42	29.45	29.46	W.	Rain	do
20	Monday	33	48	44	29.59	29.52	29.63	N. W.	N. W.	Fair
21	Tuesday	37	41	40	29.44	29.04	28.98	S. E.	N. E.	do
22	Wednesday	36	40	37	29.49	29.03	29.12	S. W.	N. W.	Rain
23	Thursday	34	47	44	29.37	29.37	29.37	W.	S.	Fair
24	Friday	38	56	56	29.24	29.14	29.14	S. E.	do	do
25	Saturday	36	44	39	29.35	29.47	29.51	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy
26	Sunday	29	46	41	29.55	29.41	29.30	do	Fair	do
27	Monday	18	26	22	29.40	29.45	28.48	N. W.	S. W.	Cloudy
28	Tuesday	20	38	36	29.48	29.45	29.40	W.	S. W.	Fair
29	Wednesday	27	33	39	29.25	29.23	29.23	S. W.	N. W.	do
30	Thursday	24	23	23	29.53	29.63	29.76	N. E.	N. W.	Snow

Range of the Thermometer from 17° to 66°. Barometer from 28.92 to 29.83. Rain, 3.63 inches.

## REGISTER OF THE WEATHER.—Continued.

DECEMBER.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			WEATHER.			INCHES OF RAIN	
	Day of M. nth.	Day of the Week.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	REMARKS.		
1 Friday	18	37	26	29.73	29.63	29.55	N. W.	W.	Cloudy	Snow	Cloudy	.11	Snow commenced at 10 A. M.	
2 Saturday	25	32	30	29.34	29.33	29.33	do	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	Fair		
3 Sunday	12	38	36	29.50	29.53	29.53	do	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	do	do		
4 Monday	22	41	36	29.51	29.42	29.38	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	Cloudy			
5 Tuesday	34	36	31	29.70	29.22	29.30	do	N. W.	N. W.	do	Fair	do		Snow squall in the afternoon.
6 Wednesday	12	30	26	29.68	29.69	29.69	N. W.	S.	S. W.	do	Snow	Snow		
7 Thursday	28	30	26	29.42	29.14	29.99	S. W.	N. E.	N. E.	Snow	Fair			
8 Friday	25	42	34	29.20	29.24	29.23	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair			
9 Saturday	27	32	30	29.10	29.05	29.05	S. W.	S. W.	N. W.	Snow	do			
10 Sunday	27	33	30	29.22	29.38	29.48	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	do			
11 Monday	27	36	35	29.27	29.10	29.10	S. E.	S. W.	S. W.	do	Cloudy			
12 Tuesday	24	33	29	29.19	29.20	29.27	S. W.	N. W.	N. W.	do	do			
13 Wednesday	4	14	15	29.79	29.93	29.97	N. W.	do	do	Fair	Fair			
14 Thursday	12	35	28	29.91	29.83	29.83	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	do			
15 Friday	31	45	41	29.80	29.79	29.81	do	do	do	Cloudy	do			
16 Saturday	33	34	33	29.83	29.69	29.66	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Snow	Rain			
17 Sunday	23	27	24	29.44	29.41	29.40	do	do	do	Rain	do			
18 Monday	22	26	26	29.51	29.52	29.52	do	do	do	Cloudy	Cloudy			
19 Tuesday	17	23	26	29.60	29.63	29.63	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	do	Fair			
20 Wednesday	28	38	33	29.49	29.46	29.45	N. E.	W.	W.	Cloudy	do			
21 Thursday	30	41	36	29.61	29.62	29.61	W.	do	do	Fair	Fair			
22 Friday	34	40	39	29.42	29.35	29.32	S. W.	N. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Cloudy			
23 Saturday	33	30	30	29.45	29.50	29.51	N. W.	N. E.	N. E.	do	do			
24 Sunday	26	39	34	29.40	29.40	29.39	N. E.	do	do	do	do			
25 Monday	32	46	39	29.40	29.47	29.49	W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair			
26 Tuesday	33	36	33	29.67	29.65	29.64	N. W.	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	Cloudy			
27 Wednesday	31	32	32	29.32	29.25	29.29	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Snow	Snow			
28 Thursday	27	40	36	29.29	29.21	29.19	do	do	do	Foggy	Cloudy			
29 Friday	28	32	28	29.01	29.00	29.00	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair			
30 Saturday	14	21	20	28.39	28.38	28.39	W.	do	do	Cloudy	Fair			
31 Sunday	21	28	28.99	29.05	29.13	N. W.	do	N. W.	N. W.	do	Fair			

Range of the Thermometer from 4° to 46°. Barometer from 28.83 to 29.97. Snow, 23 inches. Rain, 2.98 inches.

## REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Concluded.

JANY.	FEBY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	S PT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.
inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.
30.12	29.78	29.71	29.73	29.73	29.73	29.73	29.73	29.73	29.70	29.88	29.97	29.97
29.90	28.40	28.36	28.38	29.05	9.00	29.19	29.21	29.18	28.92	28.92	28.88	28.88
28.49	29.15	29.07	29.255	29.415	29.365	29.50	29.525	29.525	29.31	29.40	29.425	29.425
29.305	29.35	29.35	29.35	29.35	29.35	29.35	29.35	29.35	29.35	29.35	29.35	29.35
Mean height of the Therm. at sunrise	15°	21°.10+	39°.37	47°.29+	50°.33+	57°.74+	63°.20+	55°.50	43°	30°.70	24°.55	24°.55
Mean height of the Therm. at 2 P. M.	23°.50	31°.38+	50°.76+	64°.41+	70°.23+	76°.96+	74°.77+	55°	40°.30	34°	34°	34°
Mean height of the Therm. at sunset	22°.35	28	47°.56+	58°.06+	63°.30	72°	72°.38+	66°.66+	52°.62+	38°	31°	31°
Mean between the greatest and least heights of the Thermometer,	24°.50	17°	27°	44°.50	60°	62°	70°	70°	61°.50+	51°	41°.50	25°
Fair days,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cloudy days,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DAYS ON WHICH	19	20	23	19	26	21	26	20	21	18	14	246
Rain fell,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DAYS ON WHICH	12	8	8	11	5	9	5	11	9	13	17	119
Snow fell,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DAYS ON WHICH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halos of the moon were seen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auroræ Boreales, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inches of rain,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inches of snow,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Days on which N. wind prevailed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N. W. " "	8	5	1	3	6	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
W. " "	10	3	11	9	5	6	4	7	4	11	10	10
S. W. " "	2	5	10	2	2	3	1	3	3	0	6	6
S. " "	7	8	0	4	4	10	8	11	7	9	4	46
S. E. " "	0	2	1	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	79
E. " "	0	1	3	1	1	2	0	4	3	2	0	12
N. E. " "	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	17
N. E. " "	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N. E. " "	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	43





APR 25 '39 W.P.A.



